REGISTERED No. [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,290.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	14	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	[illegible]
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
Single Copy .... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third „	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 2nd September 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875.	Sept.		Sept. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	2	Leaves Negapatam	14
„ Carwar	4	„ Pondicherry	15
„ Mangalore	5	„ Madras	17
„ Cannanore	6	„ Masulipatam	18
„ Tellicherry	6	„ Coconada	19
„ Calicut	7	„ Vizagapatam	20
„ Beypore	7	„ Bimlipatam	20
„ Cochin	8	„ Gopalpore	21
„ Alleppey	8	„ False Point	22
„ Tuticorin	10	Arrives CALCUTTA	24
„ Colombo	11		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

Sept. 1875.		Sept. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leaves BUSREH	29
„ Kurrachee	12	„ Mahomerah	29
„ Muscat	15	„ Fao	29
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Bushire ....Oct.	1
„ Linga	19	„ Linga	6
„ Bushire	21	„ Bunder Abbas	8
„ Fao	23	„ Jask	9
„ Mahomerah	23	„ Gwader	11
„ Busreh ....Arrive	24	„ Kurrachee	15
		Arrives BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th September 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

N B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	38	22	8
Port Said	38	22	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From GLASGOW, Saturday.	LIVERPOOL, Saturday.	BOMBAY, Friday,
MACEDONIA.	...	...	10th Sept.
			Wednesday.
TRINACRIA	4th Aug.	14th Aug.	6th Oct.
EUROPA	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
INDIA	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
MACEDONIA.	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	29th Dec.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

ROWLAND AND CO.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSECLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Sept.
[illegible]	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	3rd—Suez, &c.
SINGAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	17th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	600	24th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th August 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 6th September 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TEHERAN, (2,589 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 3rd September 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th August, 1875.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S.S. COLUMBIAN, 2,283 Tons, 500 H.P., Captain J. Reeves, will be despatched for HONGKONG on THURSDAY, 2nd September, calling at Colombo and Singapore.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. and O. Co.

Bombay, 31st August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL FRIDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

THE full-powered favourite Steamer MACEDONIA, Captain Laird, will be dispatched for Liverpool on the 10th September. This Steamer has superior First-Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation, and carries a Surgeon, Stewardess and efficient Staff of Stewards.

The Macedonia made the passage out in 27 steaming days, averaging 10 Knots, and may be depended upon to make a quick run Home.

FARES.

	First Class.	Second Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 300	„ 200

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household Furniture, best plated, glass, and porcelain wares, a first-rate sweet-toned semi-grand Pianoforte by J. Broadwood and Sons, a light and neat Mail Phaeton by Kinross, new fashion shaped and in good order, &c., at "The Brae," Chinchpoogly Hill.

On SATURDAY next, the 4th instant, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at "The Brae," Chinchpoogly Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, mail phaeton, &c., the property of F. D. Stranack, Esq., changing his residence, the same comprising rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner dessert and breakfast services, best electro plated hotwater curry dishes, ice pitcher, tea and coffee services, cruet stand, pickle and egg frames, biscuit box, ice pail, round waiter, table spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks in mahogany case, toast rack, glass covers, chamber and piano candlesticks and handsomely carved blackwood furniture such as drawing-room, dining-room, pier wine, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, clothes and gown presses, handsomely carved blackwood four posts bedstead, camp cot, travelling bed with chests, iron baba cot, pictures, bronze and glass pedestal, kerosine oil lamps, hanging argand lamps, a first rate sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, flower vases, camphorwood trunks, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A light and neat mail phaeton by Kinross, new fashion shaped and in good order. The above is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 6th instant at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases white ground and check prints.
2 „ check doris.
1 „ book muslin.

By order of the Administrator-General belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. R. Sympson, consisting of camp cot, chest of drawers, towel horse, and wearing apparels.

NOTICE.

EXCELLENT INVESTMENT FOR CAPITALISTS.

For Sale the Bungalow known as "Dr. Dallas's Bungalow," situate on Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, with the Stables, Coachhouse, garden and compound, yielding at present a monthly rent of Rs. 200.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms in Marine Street No. 3, Fort, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with a large bungalow standing thereon with out-houses, stables and cookroom, &c. containing by admeasurement 4,642 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 51, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 115, and bounded on the East partly by the property of E. D. Sassoon, Esq., and partly by a private Road; on the North by the property of E. D. Sassoon, Esq ; on the West by a Public Road leading to Mount Pleasant Road, and on the South by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, Esq., at present in the occupation of Roger B. Sedgwick, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, No. 50 Church Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned at their Auction Rooms, No. 3, Marine Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1875.

• PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

We would draw particular attention to the important changes in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways Trains from Bombay.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller. Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.

ANOTHER ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
MR. PIERCE'S NEW SONG,
THE MERRY RUPEES.
Ten Minutes with
PROFESSOR BUSHELL,
And the new Burlesque of
LA SOMNAMBULA.

NO PERFORMANCE ON FRIDAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Family Tickets to admit 3 to Dress Circle, Rs. 10.
Season Tickets may be had by arrangements.
Tickets and Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8-15. Commence at 9 P.M.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

PRICE—ANNAS FOUR.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The WEEKLY PRAYER MEETING is HELD EVERY FRIDAY EVENING from 8-30 to 9-30 in the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadavie. All young men are cordially invited to attend.

A MEETING for PRAYER is HELD EVERY DAY in the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church, from 1-15 to 2 P.M., to which business men and others are invited.

NOTICE.—LIST of ESTATES of which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION were GRANTED to the ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL and of ESTATES which came under his charge during the months of April, May, June, July and August last :—

ANTON, WILLIAM, late Assistant, Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay.
BAPOOJEE JAMSETJEE MELLA, late Godown-keeper Messrs. Nicol & Co., Bombay.
CLIFFORD, WILLIAM WALTER, late Army Schoolmaster, Bombay.
DELPRATT, SAMUEL, late of Worthing, in the county of Sussex.
DUNGATE, STEPHEN, late Engineer Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE SHROFF, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant.
GARLICK, CHARLES, late Engine Driver G. I. P. Railway Company.
KINNEAR, GEORGE, late Fitter G. I. P. Railway Company.
MORAN, JOHN, late Guard G. I. P. Railway Company.
NORTON, MICHAEL, late a Conductor in the Ordnance Department, Bombay.
PARKER, THOMAS (otherwise WILLIAM), late of Hergham, in the county of Norfolk.
POTTER, FREDERICK JOHN, late Storekeeper at Bombay, of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
SYMPSON, ROBERT, late Statistical Reporter to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.
SOLOMON HYEEM, late of Bombay, Jew Inhabitant.

N. B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to any of the abovenamed Estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith.

W. LOUDON,
Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator General's Office, 1st September 1875.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of September 1875, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company held on Tuesday, the 31st day of August 1875 :—

That Messrs. COWASJEE and FRAMJEE DINSHAW be and they are hereby appointed Agents of the Company in place of NURSEY KESSOWJEE, Esquire, the present Agent of the Company who has been appointed by a Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders on the 5th day of June 1875, and confirmed on the 21st of the same month, and who has in pursuance of the power conferred by Clause IV. of the Memorandum of Association of the Company alienated and assigned to them his appointment and the commission and emoluments derived therefrom or attached thereto, and that the said Messrs. Cowasjee and Framjee Dinshaw hold such appointment upon the like terms and conditions as are contained in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and as have hitherto regulated the duties and remuneration of the Company's Agent, and so that the said Memorandum and Articles of Association be read and construed in all respects as if the name of the said Messrs. Cowasjee and Framjee Dinshaw were inserted therein in the place and stead of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Esquire, and other the person or persons forming the said Firm of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy & Co.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st day of September 1875.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

CHAMPAGNES.

FROM PERINET & FILS, REIMS.

Gold Foil, Dry	Rs. 30
Carte Blanche	„ 45

FROM A. COLLIN, CHALONS.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 30
Cabinet, very superior	„ 36

CLARETS.

DIRECT FROM G. PRELLER & Co., BORDEAUX.

St. Julien Medoc	Rs. 8
Christoly	„ 10
Lormont	„ 12
Chablis & Haut Barsac	„ 15

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped	Rs. 24 per dozen
L. BECHADE'S superior & pure COGNAC ...	„ 18 per do.
BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS, in splendid condition	Rs. 5-8 Annas per dozen.
DUTCH BEER, light, wholesome, and sound	Rs. 5 per do.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW.

THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE,

Spring Grove, Isleworth, Middlesex, W,
ENGLAND.

Founded under the auspices of the late Richard Cobden.
Inaugurated July 10th, 1867, by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

HEAD MASTER.
H. R. LADELL, M.A., formerly Exhibitioner of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; Graduate in Mathematical Honours.

MASTERS.

English.
Mr. LADELL and Mr. G. PALGRAVE SIMPSON (London University.)

French.
M. R. DE LAMARTINIERE, B-ès-L.

German.
Mr. C. JEEP (of the University of Göttingen).

Classics, Ancient History and Geography.
Mr. F. COVERLEY SMITH, B.A., formerly Scholar of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and Mr. G. J. ROLFE, B.A., formerly Scholar of All Souls' College, Oxford.

Modern History and Geography.
Mr. LADELL and Mr. F. C. SMITH.

Moral Science and Political Economy.
Mr. LADELL and Mr. SMITH.

Arithmetic and Mathematics.
OSWALD HUNTER, M.A., Wrangler, formerly Scholar of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Mr. ROBERT W. SHELLEY, C.M.

The Natural Sciences.
Mr. B. LOEWY, F.R.A.S., Editor and Translator of Weinhold's Physics, and Mr. O. HUNTER.

Writing.
Mr. G. PALGRAVE SIMPSON.

Drawing.
FREDERICK RUMBLE, C.E., Graduate of the Institute of C.E.

Music.
Mr. J. HART GORDON (of the Leipzig Conservatorium), and Herr CARL DEICHMANN, Professor of Music to H.R.H. the Princess Mary Adelaide.

Gymnastics.
Mr. R. SCHWEIZER, of the German Gymnastic Society, King's Cross.

Dancing.
Mr. E. LAWSON.

Oriental Languages (Hindustani, &c.)
A Competent Instructor visits the College.

MEDICAL OFFICERS—Messrs. H. BULLOCK and A. DOUGLAS.

BANKERS—The LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK, 1, St. James's Square, S. W.

SECRETARY—Mr. R. W. SHELLEY.

English, French and German taught to every boy, in addition to Mathematics, Science and Latin.

Greek is optional, but there is a Classical side in the Upper School for Pupils preparing for the Universities and Professions.

Also a Special Preparation for the Army, Civil Service, Woolwich and Cooper's Hill—all sent up last year for the last Examination were successful.

Drawing, Gymnastics and Singing form part of the Curriculum.

A Laboratory, Science Room, Gymnasium and Swimming Bath, also 8 large Baths, with hot and cold water laid on.

150 separate Dormitories, each boy having one to himself; choice of rooms depending on priority of application.

A Medical man visits the College every morning before School.

Terms 80 and 90 Guineas, a reduction of 5 Guineas each in the case of brothers. A Preparatory Class for Boys between Eight and Ten, terms, 70 Guineas.

Arrangements are also made for boys to stay during the vacation with Masters in the College.

The connection between the corresponding Institutions in France and Germany has been renewed.

The THREE TERMS commence on JANUARY 18TH, MAY 1ST, and SEPTEMBER 18TH respectively. Apply to the Head Master,

H. R. LADELL, M.A.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the office of this paper.

References kindly allowed to Major-General G. B. Tremenheere, late Bengal Engineers, Spring Grove, W.; also to parents of past and present pupils, among others, to Dr. Hooker, F.R.S., &c., &c., President of the Royal Society, Kew; Colonel Gardiner, Saville House, Twickenham (late of the 3rd Buffs); R. N. Shore, Esq., Osterley Lodge, Spring Grove, Isleworth, W., Bengal Civil Service, retired, late Commissioner of Cuttack.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY.

SATURDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER,
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
Under the kind Patronage of
THE BOMBAY CLUB.
BENEFIT OF
MESSRS. NORVILLE AND HOGARTH.
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY
THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.
Ten artistes with blackened faces.
HARRY AND LOUISE LESLIE.
in a double Song and Dance.
MR. AND MRS. PIERCE
in a Musical Interlude, including
THE TRIAL OF THE GAEKWAR.
Selections from
MARITANA,
BY
MESSRS. NORVILLE AND HOGARTH,
and for the last time the new Burlesque of
LA SOMNAMBULA.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS will be received on various dates by the Undersigned during this and following months for certain annual contracts for 1876-77, including the BOAT and HAMMALLAGE CONTRACTS.

Full particulars can be ascertained on application at this Office.

JOHN B. FENWICK, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 1st September 1875.

NOTICE.—Subject in all respects to the NEW RULES of the Bombay Government for the EXPORT of SALT, the DEWAN of TRAVANCORE will receive TENDERS until the evening of the 15th October 1875, for the SUPPLY of 300,000 Indian Maunds of BOMBAY SALT, for the use of the Travancore Government.

2. The Tenders will be opened at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum, at 12 o'clock noon of the 16th October 1875, in the presence of such of the Tenderers or their Agents who may be present.

3. The Tenders may be for any quantity not exceeding the above figure, and the Salt shall be deliverable into the Bankshalls or Godowns in the following proportions :

2,65,000 Indian Maunds in to the Bankshall at Alleppey.
35,000 Indian Maunds into the Bankshall at Monumbum.

4. The delivery to commence soon after contract and to be completed by the end of April 1876.

5. The salt will be received as delivered by weight at 82¼ English lbs. to an Indian Maund.

6. Allowance for wastage up to 10 per cent will be made as hitherto, and this allowance with the contract price (which of course is to include duty and all other charges) will be paid as each shipment is delivered into the Government storehouses. The bags will be returned when the salt is stored.

7. The Tenders should state the terms distinctly, the rate per 100 Indian Maunds being given in words as well as in figures, and should be superscribed "Tender for Bombay Salt."

8. Satisfactory security will be expected for the fulfilment of the contract or a deposit of 5 Rs. per 100 Maunds.

9. It must be clearly understood that the Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning any reason for doing so.

10. The Rules of the Bombay Government for the grant of credit to traders for excise duty and other Government charges payable on Bombay salt will be found republished in the Travancore Government Gazette of the 10th August 1875.

11. Any further particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government, Alleppey.

Commercial Office, Alleppey, 18th August 1875.

LAFOND BROTHERS,

GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE BY THE DAY OR MONTH.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of upstanding Iron Grey Walers, 15-3 hands, Mare and Gelding, rising 5 and 4 years respectively, thoroughly broken to harness, very showy and fast.

"Silver Tail" and "White Foot," a pair of well matched Bay Australians, 15-2 hands, 5 years, broken to harness, grand movers.

A pair of Chestnut Australian Geldings, 15-2½ hands, 5 years, broken to harness, stylish steppers.

A pair of Bay Australian Geldings, 14-3 hands, 5 years, thoroughly broken into saddle and harness ; one of them broken to side saddle.

"Rufus" and "Red-deer," a remarkably handsome and perfectly well matched pair of Chestnut Australians, 15 hands, rising 5 years, thoroughly broken to single and double harness, good tempered and grand steppers, but rare excellent saddle horses.

An Iron Grey Australian Gelding, 15 hands, 5 years, broken to saddle and [illegible] a lady, [illegible] a grand charger.

The above Horses have recently been imported Ex-ship Cingalese.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurance) CAPITAL	„ 9,060,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a CLERK, who understands Book-keeping and is a fair Correspondent. Address "S.," care of this Office.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. [illegible] per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

WANTED.—The following APPOINTMENTS in the Engineer's Department, Bhownuggur State, are vacant :—

1 SUPERVISOR,	Rs. 150	With allowances when travelling.
1 SUB-OVERSEER,	„ 75	
1 Ditto	„ 50	

Applications for the same will be received by the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER up to the 5th September proximo. Only those possessing a thorough knowledge of Surveying, Levelling, Plan Drawing, Estimating and Building, need apply.

Bhownuggur, 25th August 1875.

A CARD.—A LADY who attended LECTURES at the Ladies' Medical College, Fitz-Roy Square, London, and holds a DIPLOMA from Queen Charlotte's Lying-in-Hospital for Midwifery, has served as a Volunteer Nurse at the London Hospital, and has also had private practice, is open to engagements as ACCOUCHEUSE and SICK NURSE. She would be glad to engage at any hospital where her services would be required. She has good references and credentials and has a knowledge of the vernacular.

Apply to Mrs. L. BROWNE, Bombay, at the Royal Hotel, Fort.

REWARD will be given for INFORMATION about THOMAS HISLOP STEWART, [illegible] Officer of the LADY GRANT, Opium Schooner, which left Bombay for Singapore and Chusan on the [illegible] March [illegible]. The said T. H. Stewart is known to have been on shore weighing Opium for the said Vessel on the 1st March [illegible], and is believed to have sailed in her.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY
Solicitors, Apollo Street, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SLIPS ON BHORE GHAUT.—NOTICE is hereby given that after TO-DAY Trains will [illegible] THROUGH on the BHORE GHAUT, and all [illegible] booked through.

But, for the present, [illegible] PASSENGER TRAIN which leaves Bombay [illegible] Poona at 3-0 P.M., and the [illegible] Bombay at 5-0 P.M. WILL [illegible] and KARJAT in [illegible] dated 13th instant.

Bombay, 24th August 1875.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

Special attention is given to this Department. We beg to draw attention to the Large Variety of Materials, the Superior Fit and Finish.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ....each	6 8	Badham's English printed Cambric with Collars attached, the latest Designs ....each	4 0	Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hem Stitched and embroidered ....each	7 8 to 9 8
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk ....each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts ....each	5 0	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes ..each	9 0
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, Warranted fast colour ....each	5 0	The above, with Extra Supr Long Cloth .... Long Cloth, made as above, Cambric Front and Cuffs ....each	3 12	Wove, or Printed Flannels plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly Shrunk ....each	8 8
				Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, Neat Stripes ....each	11 8

SLEEPING SUITS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Striped Cambrics, a Large Choice, Light or Dark Colours ....Suit	7 8	Best French Cambric, in a Variety of Patterns ....Suit	8 8	Wove Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Plain or Striped Patterns ....Suit	18 8
Oxford Cloth, all shades of Colour, the material strongly recommended for wear ....Suit	11 8	Zephyr Cloth, Neat Patterns, equal to Spun Silk ....Suit	11 8	Spun Silk in Plain Silk White or neat Fancy Stripes, these are delightfully cool ....Suit	26 0
		Badham's Best Silk and Wool, Plain or Fancy Colours ....Suit	19 0		

COLLARS MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIAN WASHING.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's West End, small turn down all round ....per doz.	6 8	Badham's Shakespear, a moderate deep turn down ....per doz.	6 8	Badham's Grosvenor, standup per doz	6 8
Badham's Dux, small turn corner only ....per doz.	6 8	Badham's London Society, deep turn corner ....per doz.	6 8	Military Stand up, same height all round for Mess wear....per doz.	6 8
Badham's Pall Mall, stand up „	6 8	Badham's First Lord, medium turn corner only ....per doz.	6 8	Badham's Shakespear, with neat coloured Tie attached, well suited for Mofussil wear ....per doz.	7 0
Badham's Regent, turn down all round ....per doz.	6 8	Badham's Oxford, small turn down all round ....per doz.	6 8	First Lord, medium turn collar for Mofussil wear ....per doz.	7 0

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS HEMMED AND WASHED.

		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
Fine Scotch Lawn Plain or Fancy Coloured Borders	per dozen	Rs. 5 0	Fine Irish Cambric with Fancy Coloured Borders	„	16 8
Fine Irish Cambric	„	12 0	French Cambric, 1 inch Hem Stitched Borders	„ „	12 8 14 8
Plain Tape or Fancy Cord Borders	„	16 0	Superfine French Cambric, Printed Borders	„ „	18 0 24 0
Do. do.	„	18 8	Ladies' French Cambric, Hem Stitched ¼ inch and 1 inch Border	„ „	8 8 12 8
Do. do.	„	20 8			
Do. do.	„	23 8			

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement free on applciation.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

JUST RECEIVED per P. & O. Steamer CATHAY, a nice assortment of LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, LADIES' HATS, trimmed and untrimmed, LADIES' FELT HATS, trimmed, SILKS, SATINS, RIBBONS, &c.

EAST STREET, POONA,
OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL,
AND
Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

CASHMERE SHAWLS & RAMPUR CHADERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have just received direct from the Manufacturers, a CHOICE and ELEGANT CONSIGNMENT of the above INDIAN SHAWLS, ranging in price from Rs. 15 to Rs. 100, of different colours, and finest texture. These Shawls are admirably adapted as presents for friends at Home.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE AND OVERLAND PARCELS AGENTS,
OFFICES : 6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY. 4 & 5, AGAR STREET STAND, LONDON.

GOODS and PACKAGES Landed, Shipped, Cleared from the Custom House, and Forwarded to all parts of India, Europe and America, with prompt despatch and at moderate charges.
Agents and Correspondents throughout the Presidencies.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW PLAN.—The difference of Premium between this and ALL the other Life Assurance Companies in India is from 19 per cent. to 103 per cent. in Favour of the "Oriental" Rates.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WALKER & CO.

Have commenced Business as
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
AN INSPECTION IS INVITED.

WALKER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, ADJOINING "WAVERLEY HOTEL,"
BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY :
4, Hummum Street.

POONA :
East Street.

A WELL-Selected Stock of Silver Hunter, Semi-Hunter, and Crystal Case Lever and Keyless Lever Watches, at Rs. 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75 to Rs. 200.

C. M. & Co. guarantee the durability, as well as the keeping good time of their Watches, and in order to secure their Constituents a good article, C. M. & Co. will be glad to exchange any Watch, sold by them, within three months from date of purchase, should its owner not be pleased with it.

Particular care is taken with Outstation Orders.

All Watches are sent Free by Post to any part in India, and no Watch is despatched unless carefully examined and regulated.

The usual written Guarantee is sent with it.

N.B.—Watches under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, and *above 50 for two years*, except accidents. A great variety of highly-finished Gold Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lever Watches, in Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Cases, of every description and of the latest style. Chronometers, Racing Watches, Repeaters, Chronographs, double time, Calendar Watches, &c., always on hand.

Every requisite in Jewellery for Ladies and Gentlemen, see our New Price List, which is sent Free on application.

Repairs of all kinds executed carefully with expedition and guarantee.

NOTICE.—It is preferred, and kindly requested, that during the monsoon all Orders are directed to our Poona Establishment.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
EAST STREET, POONA.

GOLD THREAD MANUFACTORY.—The largest in Europe, established upwards of half a century.

F. and E. STANTON, LEWISHAM, NEAR LONDON.

Manufacturers of every description of Real Gold and Silver Threads, Wires, Braids, Purls, &c., &c.

Merchants supplied at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

POONA RACES.

CHRONOGRAPHS FOR TIMING HORSES.

I. Chronograph for Rs. 150.
This Chronograph marks with ink, can be made to stop, start off again, and by a new improvement, can be made to jump back to the starting point in cases of a false start

II. Chronograph for Rs. 110.
This Chronograph is made on exactly the same principle as the above, with the exception of its not having the mechanism for returning the hand to the starting point.

III. Chronograph for Rs. 60.
This is about the best cheap article of its kind that can be had. The hand can be made to stop, start off again, and it has the new improvement for making it return to the starting point in cases of a false start.

IV. Chronograph for Rs. 30.
This is the common Chronograph with the two movements starting and stopping.

The Chronograph Watch for Rs. 225.
This is a splendidly finished Patent Lever Keyless Watch to which is added a most accurate Chronograph movement which however works quite independently of the Watch itself. To the Chronograph part of the Watch is attached a small nut which, when pressed, the first time, starts the Chronograph hand; the second time, stops it; the third time, makes it spring back to the starting point. Both as a Watch and a Chronograph this Watch has the approbation of all its purchasers and before despatch each Chronograph is accurately timed and regulated.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
3, Hornby Row.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING
BY
MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

THE UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP 1875.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (TEN) EACH.
ON THE USUAL TERMS.
Full particulars on Application.
CLOSES ON THE 18TH SEPTEMBER
Apply to HON. SECRETARY,
[Umballa St. Leger] Sweep,
UMBALLA

N. B.—PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—MR. E. MANOCKJEE, in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Parcels to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE MOVEABLE PROPERTY of the late Mr. JAMES DOUGALL will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises of the Mofussil Press Company at Oomrawuttee at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September 1875.

The property consists of Furniture, Guns, Electro-plate, Stores, Books and 92 bales of Cotton.

TERMS—CASH.

C. HORDERN,
Deputy Commissioner Oomrawuttee District.

Deputy Commissioner's Office, Oomrawuttee, 26th August 1875

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED, IN CONNECTION WITH THE HAVAS AGENCY OF PARIS.—NOTICE.—The above Company is now prepared to ACCEPT MESSAGES of ONE WORD and upwards for AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND. Registrations can be effected and Rates obtained on application at the Company's Offices.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Manager Eastern Branch.

Elphinstone Circle, September 1st 1875.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.—TENDERS are hereby invited for making certain ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to the BUILDINGS of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED (in Liquidation) at Colaba.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Secretaries, the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Tenders will be received up to SATURDAY, the 4th September 1875.

CHARLES E. BENN,
SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidators Colaba Press Company, Limited.

Bombay, 24th August 1875.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.—The ADJOURNED MEETING of the OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED, will be held at No. 5, Rampart Row, on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M.

F. FISCHER, Chairman.

Bombay, 28th August 1875.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 per share, out of the profits realized by the Company during the half year ending 30th June 1875, will be PAYABLE to the SHAREHOLDERS at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th September next.

Shareholders are requested to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for their Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th instant to 8th September next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJEE DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 25th August 1875.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a RESOLUTION passed at the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY held YESTERDAY, a DIVIDEND at the rate of RUPEES FORTY FIVE PER SHARE will be PAID on and after the 7th of September 1875 to the SHAREHOLDERS whose NAMES STOOD on the REGISTER on 30th August, on presentation of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

HOLDERS of QUARTER SHARES will receive a proportionate DIVIDEND on presenting their RECEIPTS, but Shareholders are requested as far as possible to arrange to present FOUR QUARTER SHARE RECEIPTS, in order that a CERTIFICATE for ONE SHARE may be issued.

Those Shareholders who have not yet EXCHANGED OLD CERTIFICATE FORMS for NEW are requested to do so.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 31st August 1875.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 2nd September at 3 P.M., for the following purposes :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st May 1875.
2. To elect Directors in the place of Byramjee Cursetjee Gandhe, Esq., and Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To confirm a Lease of Land from the Company to Kessowjee Naik, Esq., of 32,394 Square Yards for the term of 99 years from 1st August 1874, renewable at the annual rent of Rs. 1,980.

By Order of the Directors,
ધરમશી પુંજાભાઈ.
DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 21st instant to 4th September next inclusive.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY called for on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of September 1875, at 3 P.M., the following propositions will also be brought forward :—

"That the Special Resolution appointing Mr. DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders on the 29th July 1874, and confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 17th August 1874, be and is hereby cancelled."

On the above being passed Mr. MUNCHERJEE MERWANJEE DADINA will propose the following Special Resolution as per notice given by him :—

"That NURSEY KESSOWJEE, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Company at a remuneration of Rs. 500 per mensem, and that as such Secretary and Treasurer, he shall have the general management of the business of the Company subject to the control of and under the direction of the Board of Directors of the Company."

ધરમશી પુંજાભાઈ
i. e., DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd August 1875.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Chancery made in a Matter intituled "In the matter of an Act of Parliament passed in the 10th and 11th years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria cap 96 intituled "An Act for better securing Trust funds and for the relief of Trustees." And in the matter of the TRUSTS of JOHN SOLOMON HALL'S ASSURANCE on the LIFE of FREDERICK MOUAT deceased. An Enquiry has been directed and is now being prosecuted in the Chambers of the Vice Chancellor Sir Richard Malins who were the next of kin according to the Statutes for the distribution of Intestates Estates of Frederick Mouat and his wife Mrs. Mouat respectively or either of them living at the time of the time of the death of either or both of them as the case may be and whether any of such next of kin are since dead and if so who is or are their legal personal representative or representatives respectively. Now all persons claiming to be NEXT of KIN of the said FREDERICK MOUAT who died in India in or about the month of December 1826 and of Mrs. MOUAT his widow who also died in India in or about the year 1855 are by their Solicitors on or before the 20th day of October 1875 to come in and prove his or their claim or claims at the Chambers of the said Vice Chancellor Sir Richard Malins No. 3 Stone Buildings Chancery Lane Middlesex England or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. THURSDAY the 11th day of November 1875 at 12 of the clock at noon at the said Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims. Dated this 9th day of August 1875.

E. W. WALKER Chief Clerk
TILLEARD GODDEN & HOLME Solicitors
34 Old Jewry London.

HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS:—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case, Rs. 50 to 140.
CORAL and BELLS, Rs. 14 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 25 to 70.
Do. SILVER GILT, Rs. 60 to 80.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 80.
PAP BOWL and SPOON, in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, 56 and 60.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER MUSTARD POTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
SILVER AUGDANS.
SILVER TUMBLERS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.

SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S

GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittance or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 100
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	„ 112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 98
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	„ 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	„ 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen	„ 2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours	„ 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 1st SEPTEMBER 1875.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has relapsed again into a quieter state, the demand from the trade being apparently satisfied for the time being. Yesterday the business only reached 10,000 bales and a decline of 1/16d. per lb. was quoted in Mid. Orleans on the spot and G. F. Tinnevelly to arrive.

This morning's market opened dull, probable sales 12,000 bales, actual imports 9,000 bales.

From New York Mid. Uplands is still quoted at 14⅝ cents, but gold has advanced to 115 and Exchange has declined to 4·85½. The day's receipts at the ports were 1,900 bales, bringing the total for the season up to 3,467,200 bales against 3,778,000 bales last year, or a falling of 310,800 bales. On this basis, and allowing the corrections to be the same as last season, the total crop would be 3,860,000 bales, but a general impression seems to prevail that the corrections will be less and so make the outturn proportionately smaller. It is useless, however, attempting to speculate on the subject, especially as we ought to have the actual figures in the course of a few days.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market appears from the report to have shown less strength yesterday, but there is no change in the quotation for goods while Twist, 40s. Mule, is ⅛d. per lb. higher.

In General Produce no alteration is advised.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94⅝; French Rentes 104.

Bar Silver has again advanced 1/16d. per oz., the quotation now being 56⅜d. per oz. This, as indicating the probability of Council drafts being allotted to-day at higher rates, has tended to strengthen STERLING EXCHANGE somewhat, rates being partially 1/32d. higher. The impression here seems to be that the average will be from 1s. 9 11/16d. to 1s. 9¾d. per rupee. If at the former rate the probability is that we have already discounted the advance, but the latter figure would likely mean at least a firm market until a more active demand for remittance from this side sets in. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand...	.	1s. 9d. 25-32 per rupee.	
do.	6 months' sight	1s. 10d. 5-32	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 10d. 5-32	,,
Documents 3	,,	1s. 10d. 3-16	,,

On Calcutta nothing has been done. The Accountant-General is a seller of demand at par.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very firm and there are buyers but no sellers of Fours at Rs. 102, and Fours and a half at Rs. 103. Fives and a half quiet at Rs. 108½.

The SHARE MARKET is stagnant, very little business is passing, and with the exception of a partial decline of Rs. 5 in Spinning shares, there is no alteration in values.

In COTTON we do not hear of any transactions for export and prices are therefore nominally unchanged.

FREIGHTS by steamer are firm for Wheat at £2-6-3 to £2-7-6, but there is very little measurement cargo offering and £2-5 is about the quotation.

PIECE GOODS were in active demand in the Bazaar yesterday evening and clearances to the extent of about 500 packages were reported to have been effected, but to-day the rain has apparently prevented buyers from showing and a quieter feeling prevails. Prices are the same in every respect.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	92½
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	698¾
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,170
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	20*	all	5p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	113
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,725
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,450
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,085
2,400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	160
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	775
2,500	1,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,100
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	925
1,400	1,000	all	100ps*	Great Eastern	1,035
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	910
750	1,000	all	100p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,063
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	820
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	880
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	875
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,080
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,110
4,000	625	all	50ps*	Oriental	645
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Walesspinning	630
1100	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	930
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	235

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,135
7,500	15	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	95
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	625
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	215

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	218·3·0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	251
...	£20	103·14·6		Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196·5·15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

15	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,300
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	700
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.	3,750
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	725
155	500	all	60 ps	Berar Company (New)	550
1,000	350	all	200 ps	Indian Press Co.	310
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	500	all	37½ ps	Carwar Co.	900
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75
500	1,880	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,115
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,100
300	2,000	2,000	15 pa	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
800	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	375
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	375
3,125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	420
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,300
120	..	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
150	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	580
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	375xd.
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 nl
450	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	990

* Per share, for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION

			Date L'dation.		
...	95	119¼	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,850
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	665
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
500	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140xd
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld.	86
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	20
1,200	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	380
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	32

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 28th August 1875.

Open 428½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	32,911	0	0
Merchandise	21,408	0	0
Telegraph	408	0	0
Total Rs.	54,727	0	0

Corresponding week in August 1874.

Open 428½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	38,520	0	0
Merchandise	21,657	0	0
Telegraph	334	0	0
Total Rs.	60,511	0	0
Decrease Rs.	5,784	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE OPHER, 419 tons, Captain J. Custer, will sail to-day for Tuticorin and Rangoon in ballast.

THE P. AND O. CO'S S. S. COLUMBIAN, 1417 tons, Captain J. Reeves, will sail to-day for China, &c, with extra China Mails, and general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S S. S. EUPHRATES, 499 tons, Captain G. Stevenson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Mr. Gibson and two children, and Mr. G. Bowden. For different ports.—Six deck passengers.

THE following is the list of additional passengers sailed this morning per the Italian mail steamer Assiria:—For Genova—Mr. and Mrs. Tirelly and one child, Mr. A. P. Young, Major Terry's Ayah, and Mr Lestrange. For Aden.—Mr Goolam Hoosein Abdoolally and 7 friends and 1 child, Mr. Ahmedbhoy and one boy.

THE P. AND O. CO'S S.S. MONGOLIA, 1,588 tons, Captain A. Coleman, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo, from Suez and Aden (August 20th), brought the English Mails, and the following cargo:—146 boxes specie, 1,865 packages goods, 215 bottles quicksilver, 429 packages wine, 18 cases cochineal, 8 casks glassware, 293 bales twist, 59 packages paper, 339 packages provision, 17 cases furniture, 50 cases medicine, 9 cases leather, 89 packages soap, 5 cases lamps, 8 cases boots, 63 packages beer, 34 cases cyder and spirit, 12 cases bitter, 25 cases milk, 38 cases tabacco, 130 packages stores, 8 cases toys, 3 cases acid, 142 packages and 336 bars iron, 10 bundles lead sheet, 36 bundles ropes, 48 anchors, 31 cases tools, 4 kegs nails, 29 drums turpentine, 25 cases gin, 710 boxes candles, 10 cases rum, 358, cases copper, 5¼ cases porter, 115 cases brass sheets, 10 casks tallow, 23 packages hardware, 5 cases clocks, 28 cases wine, 1 package wine, 1 case oil, 10 bundles E. teeth, and some packages for transhipment for different ports.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Assiria (s)	Bosillo	Genoa, &c.
	Euphrates	Stevenson	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday
Steamer Columbian, Reeves, to China, &c.
Barque Opher, Custer, to Tuticorine and Rangoon.

The Schooner Mahi, to Cochin and Colombo, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
27 Mahratta (s) ....
Star of Scotia ....
28 Cingalese ....

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.
28 Mirzapore (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPTEMBER 1st.

FROM LONDON.

Zante s, 4 cases sherry, 2 cases port, 8 cases claret, 2 cases champagne, 2 cases hock, 4 cases brandy, 2 cases liquers, 2 cases eau de Cologne, and 4 cases burgundy, W Watson and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Zante s, 200 kegs red lead, R S Southern and Co.
Timore s, 2 cases chlorodyne, M B Mody and Co; 12 cases preserved provision, Pochajee Framjee and Co.
Clara s, 9 casks empty soda-water bottles, Aderjee Dorabjee; 156 kegs iron nails, Eaboy Tyabally.
Peshawar s, 35 cases claret, 10 cases brandy, 10 cases champagne Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Coromandel s, 18 cases port wine, 5 cases claret, 5 cases champagne, and 50 cases brandy, cutler, Palmer and Co.
Navarino, s, 125 cases brandy Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Khedive s, 20 cases hock, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Good Hope s, 30 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Pembrokeshire, 50 boxes brandy, Vinay and Co.
Thibet s, 10 cases claret, 1 case sherry, 1 case sauterne, and 1 case champagne, Rustomjee Merwanjee Boyce.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s, 450 cases brandy, M and E Bejonjee.
Persia s, 86 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 1st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 125 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co.
Macedonia s, 11 bales skins, Casum Kader Meera Lubay Momed Ebram and Co; 100 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber; 64 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 160 bales cotton, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co; 25 bales cotton, Soodnerjee Ragowjee; 61 bales cotton, Ramnaran Morlidhur; 26 bales skins, Chinee Esmall and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido s, 90 casks coffee, B I S N Co.
Thibet s, 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Magdala, 84 cwts mustard seed, and 12 cwts linseed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Thibet s, 7 bundles silk, Hajee Zamal Abadin; 2 cases woolen shawls, Moorlidur Monlall.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian s, 78 packages fishmaws and sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 198 packages sharkfins, fishmaws, 41 bags fennel seed, and 499 pieces E teeth, Mamed Nuthoo.
Teheran s, 90 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 78 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s, 15 chests opium, Gungalna Chajooram.

HIGH COURT—2ND SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

642-74—Jefferson and Payne—Bhaidas Gordhundas v Kissowjee Jadowjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
344-74—P Kavasjee—Khooshalchund Koondulmull v Sewlall Motilall—Lynch and Tobin.
116-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kubbee v Navibai widow and others—Shapurjee and Thacurdas and Hearn Cleveland and LeeWarner.
129-75—Shapurjee and Teacurdas—Luckmidas Khimjee and another v Navibai widow—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
47-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Navibai widow v Mancooverbai widow—Shapurjee and Thacurdas.
243-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Jacob Purtab and another v Hugo A Martin—No appearance.
244-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Haroon Seedick v Hugo A Martin—No appearance.
256-75—Shapurjee and Thacurdas—Ebjee Oomersey and others v Morarjee Poonjee—Mooljee and Bamonjee.
257-75—Shapurjee and Thacurdas—Mathooradas Nurrotumdass v Gokibai and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

For Judgment.

280-74—Shapurjee and Thacurdas—Lookmonjee Keekabhoy v Hemraj Jessing—K Morojee.

LONG CAUSE.

555-74—Janardhun and G—Shivjee Kallianjee v Chuturbhooj Dewjee and others,—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

SHORT CAUSE.

12-75—Shapurjee and Thacurdas—Iswardas Ramdas and another v Culliandas Kurrotumdas—M M Munshi.

LONG CAUSES.

644-74—Mr Fletcher—Jumnadas Bhugwandas v Futtaychund Heerachund—and another Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.
16-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited v Cazee Bhoordeen—Shamrao Pandoorung.
45-74—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chowa Cara K v Ashabai widow and others—Chalk and Turner.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 31.

Hartshorne, Captain, Bengal General List Infantry, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Terry, Major, Bombay 2/25th Regt, to rejoin, to Aden.
Ebden, Captain, Bombay 23rd Regt N I, on furlough, to Genova.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 28.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon G G Morris, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, availed himself on the afternoon of the 9th inst of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 685, dated the 6th idem.

Capt R F Litchfield, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, 2nd grade, in British Burma, to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, 1st grade, during the absence of Lt-Col W G Grove, or until further orders, with effect from the 9th May last.

Mr W H Pattison, Offg Dist Supdt, 3rd grade, to officiate as Dist Supdt, 2nd grade, vice Capt Litchfield.

Mr T W Wood, Offg Dist Supdt, 4th grade, to officiate as Dist Supdt of the 3rd grade, vice Mr Pattison.

Mr M McLeod, Dist Supdt, 5th grade, to officiate as Dist Supdt 4th grade, vice Mr Wood.

Mr W Hannay, Asst Dist Supdt, to officiate as Dist Supdt, 5th grade, vice Mr McLeod.

Mr R C Stevenson, Asst Dist Supdt, to officiate as Dist Supdt, 5th grade, with effect from the 1st April last.

Privilege leave of absence for thirteen days is granted to Mr W M Souttar, Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 22nd Nov next.

The services of Mr K Deighton are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces with effect from the 16th inst.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No 1359 P., dated 11th May 1875 the recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of Mr Ernst Seebeck as Actg Consul for the German Empire at Calcutta during the absence of Mr Smidt, has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

With reference to Notification No 1265 P, dated 3rd May 1875, the recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of Mons Le Chevalier Charles Grondona as Actg Consul for Italy at Bombay, during the absence of Cavaliere A G Pilastri, has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

H Ex the Viceroy and Govt-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr August R Maude as German Consul at Madras.

Mr R H Pilcher, c s, Asst Comr, British Burma, is appointed a Political Asst of the 1st class and Asst Resident at Mandalay, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Lt-Col H T Duncan, Offg Secy to the Chief Comr of British Burma, is appointed, as a temporary arrangement, a Resident of the 2nd class, and posted to Mandalay with the title of Resident, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge.

Capt G H Trevor, 2nd Asst to Resident, to officiate as Political Agent of the 1st class and 1st Asst to the Resident at Hyderabad, vice Maj Tweedie on leave.

Mr E J Kitts, c s, is appointed to officiate as an Asst Comr of the 3rd class in the Berar Commission with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Lt-Col W Kincaid, Political Asst of the 1st class and Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be Political Agent of the 3rd class, vice Col R G Jones, retired.

Maj A G Mayne, Additional Political Asst of the 1st class, is brought on the Classified List as a Political Asst of the 1st class, vice Lt-Col Kincaid.

Maj Mayne will officiate as Political Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted to Secundrabad as Cant Mag.

Capt F A Wilson, Offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, to be Additional Political Asst of the 1st class, and to be posted to Tehree.

The promotions will have effect from the 1st Aug 1875, the date of Col Jones's retirement from the service.

The services of Mr J J D LaTouche are placed at the disposal of the Govt of N-W Provinces with effect from the afternoon of the 17th July 1875, the date on which he delivered over charge of the office of Depy Comr, Ajmere.

Capt C A Baylay, Offg Political Agent 3rd class, to officiate as Resident of the 3rd class at Jodhpoor during the absence of Maj Walter, or until further orders.

Mr E C George resumed charge of the office of Offg Post Master Madras, from Mr T Rhenius, afternoon, on the 31st July 1875.

Mr T W Gribble made over charge of the Office of Postmaster General of Bengal to Mr W H Verner, afternoon, on the 2nd Aug 1875.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surg-Maj L Kidd, M D, who was appointed to officiate as a temporary arrangement as a Statistical Officer to the Surg-Genl of H M's British Forces, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 17th April 1875, in succession to Surg-Maj A Smith, M D, who vacated on proceeding to England.

The services of Capt H S Clive, of the R Engrs, are replaced at the disposal of the P W Dept.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Maj Francis James Napier Mackenzie, of the B S C, for one year under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Capt Stephen Weston Jenner, of the R Engrs, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Military Works Branch, P W Dept, for two years under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX, Note 1).

The services of Surg-Maj R T Lyons, of the Med Dept, in medical charge of the 28th (Punjab) Regt of N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The undermentioned Hony Surgs, of the Madras Retired List, to have the honorary and local rank of Surg-Maj:—

Thomas King, dated 31st March 1872, and Robert Huffton date: 30th April 1872.

The undermentioned Officer of the B S C, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lt-Col, is admitted to the Col's allowance, with effect from the date specified, under the operation of G G O No 808 of 1866, paragraph 61, clause 5:—

Lt Col (Bt-Col) Alexander Robinson, 27th Aug 1875.

The undermentioned Officer of the B S C, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lt-Col from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval:—

21st Aug 1875. Maj (Bt Lt-Col) John James Hood Gordon and Maj (Bt Lt-Col) Thomas Edward Gordon, C S I.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Mr J W Edgar, C S I, of the Civil Service, to be Comdt, vice Mr C T Metcalfe, resigned.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 383, dated 21st Aug 1875, the services of Lt H A Yorke, of the Royal Engrs, Asst Engr, 1st grade, P W Dept, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the C-in-C, with effect from the 21st June 1875.

Under the provisions of paragraph 10, Section 11 of G G O No 909 of 1873, Maj H A Chichester, of the 81st Foot is appointed to officiate as Asst Adjt Genl at Army Head-quarters, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt-Col M F Brooke, or until further orders.

The services of Surg G C Hall, of the Medl Dept, Offg in Medl charge of the 24th (Punjab) Regt of N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Punjab Cavalry.—Capt T Shepherd, Adjt, and Offg 2nd Sqdn Officer, to be 3rd Sqdn Officer, vice Capt R P Blake, deceased, and to officiate as 2nd in Command and Sqdn Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Maj J Gillespie, or until further orders. Capt E A Money, 1st Sqdn Subn, (seconded) to be Adjt, vice Capt T Shepherd. Lt E Lloyd, 1st Sqdn Subn and Offg 2nd Sqdn Subn, to be 1st Sqdn Subn, vice Lt E Lloyd, and to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt T O Underwood, or until further orders. and Lt C G Mansel, 2nd Wing Subn, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Offg 2nd Sqdn Subn, vice Lt R H Forest, and to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties during the period Capt T Shepherd may officiate as 2nd in Comd and Sqdn Officer, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to P W Notification of 7th July 1874, No 431, Mr J C Oman, Acct 1st grade, is granted an extension of 10 months leave without allowances under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Maj de Bourbel, R E, Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, is granted 60 days' privilege leave from any date after the 1st Sept 1875, on which he may avail himself of it.

Capt T B B Savi, R E, will officiate as Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, during Maj de Bourbel's absence on leave, or until further orders.

The services of Lt H A Yorke, R E, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from 21st June 1875.

Mr G H A Shew Supervisor 2nd grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P W Dept.

Lt J S Biscoe, S C, Depy Controller of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted 45 day's privilege leave, with effect from 15th Sept 1875, or such later date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr T Moss, Controller of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted 61 days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr H Tyndall, Ex Engr 3rd grade, His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, is transferred to British Burmah for employment in the Railway Branch.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Sept. 3	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 4	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 8	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 3	3 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 6	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 3	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 21	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under—

5-30 P.M.		5-30 P.M.	
Friday	Sept. 3	Friday	Sept. 17
,,	10		

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Triest* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pie
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.	
Monday	Sept. 6	Tuesday	Oct. 5
,,	20	,,	19

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday .... Sept. 3

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P. M. on the above date.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*	
Friday	Sept. 3	Friday	Sept. 24
		Monday	Oct. 4

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

3-30 P.M.		3-30 P.M.	
Friday	Sep. 24	Friday	Nov. 22
Friday	Oct. 25		

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Wednesday and Saturday.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Guader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Wednesday* during the monsoon.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th April 1875 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary, Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	12 noon.	0-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Oorun and Panwell	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	6 P.M.	7-30 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i.e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	9 A.M.	10 A.M	8-30 A.M.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DR. C. F. KHORY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION of TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

DESSA—August 20th, at Entally, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. D. Dessa, Customs Preventive Service, of a son.

SMITH—August 18th, at Chesney Cottage, Simla, wife of Mr. E Smith, of a son.

DEATH.

DRYSDALE—August 25th, at Chanda, Theodore, son of T. Drysdale, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, aged 13 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1875.

IT appears that we have unwittingly done an injustice to the Government of India by supposing that such high-souled statesmen as Lord Northbrook and Mr. Hope—we leave poor Sir William Muir, the nominal Finance Minister, out of the question—could have been induced to levy an import duty on long-stapled cotton by mere considerations of finance or policy. We now learn from the best authority that the object of the new tax is not to produce revenue or conciliate Manchester, but to prevent the millowners of Bombay from ruining themselves by making rash experiments in the manufacture of foreign cotton. Notions of philanthropy, rather than of statecraft, have, in fact, guided the action of the Government of India. We ought to have suspected that something of this kind was intended; for it is quite in keeping with the traditions of the paternal Government under which we have the happiness to live to let a trade or industry grow up unaided and uncared for, and then, when it has come to maturity, to provide it with a complete suit of swaddling clothes. The Bombay mills were not brought into existence by the design or with the help of Government, though the accident of the imposition, for purposes of revenue, of duties on coarse cotton manufactures imported from England has assisted their growth. The capital for starting and maintaining the mills was provided by shrewd local speculators, whose foresight has hitherto been splendidly rewarded, and who have not yet found it necessary to entreat the Viceroy in Council to teach them how to manage their business. Yet it turns out that Mr. Hope and Lord Northbrook have passed many sleepless nights in studying by what means they could show our millowners the exact limits of profitable enterprise. And, after much anxious thought, they at last hit upon the device of protecting the ignorant millowner from himself by refusing to let him import Egyptian or American cotton for the purpose of working it up into yarn and cloth. In a former article on the subject of the Tariff we said that, if new Orleans cotton went to six-pence a pound, the experiment of importing it for use in Indian mills might be tried with a fair chance of success; and in reply an official writer in the *Pioneer*—we beg our contemporary's pardon for the breach of journalistic etiquette implied in this supposition, but really nobody but an official could possibly be such a fool—triumphantly exclaims—"Yes; but, if "New Orleans cotton went to sevenpence a "pound, what then?" Why, *then* the Bombay millowner would leave it alone. It requires no law to make men abstain from buying cotton to manufacture at a loss. A Bombay millowner has quite as keen a sense of his own interest as any one of the official gentlemen who are fighting for their privileges from behind the shield of Mr. Robert Lowe; and he would no more dream of importing cotton which he could not make use of profitably than one of those gentlemen of the Civil or Military Service who pass most of their time in preparing memorials about their grievances would dream of giving the State an extra half hour's work for less than the legitimate amount of pay. The zeal, therefore, of the Government of India to save the millowners from wasting their substance in unprofitable competition with Manchester is wholly thrown away. When it is not worth while to import long-stapled cotton, the millowner will find out the fact quickly enough for himself without the interference of the State; so that in this case the new duty is not required to prevent mischievous competition. When, on the other hand, the price of long-stapled cotton goes down so low that it might, if trade were free, be imported with advantage, the duty is heavy enough to check importation and so prohibit a very desirable extension of the cotton industry of India.

The philanthropy of the Government of India is, in fact, as hazy as its conception of the meaning of Free Trade. The theory expounded by Mr. Hope, that because a protective duty is imposed on coarse goods for the benefit of the Indian millowner, therefore another protective duty should be imposed on the raw material of fine goods for the protection of the Lancashire millowner, is evidently illogical and untenable. Mr. Hope himself states that the protective import duties on coarse goods yield only £40,000 out of a total revenue of £800,000. In other words, only one-twentieth part of the import trade in Manchester goods at present feels the effect of the protection accorded to the Indian mills. Yet for the sake of retaining the revenue derived from this one-twentieth of the trade, Mr. Hope secures the remaining nineteen-twentieths against competition for all time to come. It is not for the sake of the Bombay millowners that we regret this disastrous blunder. We have always recommended that fair play should be given to both Bombay and Manchester, for, if the Bombay millowner is entitled to protection against the Manchester millowner, then, by a similar course of reasoning, the up-country weaver in his turn is entitled to protection against both one and the other. What we look to is the interest of the consumer; and, though the Government of India "is of opinion" that the remission of all import duties on cotton and cotton goods would be of no consequence to the consumer, that expression of opinion does not alter the fact established by experience that setting trade free always benefits the community at large. The Government, if it really could not afford to part with the revenue derived from cotton goods generally, might have settled the question for a time by abolishing the duties on those kinds of goods which are manufactured in India—for, although Mr. Hope contended, on the authority of Bombay merchants, that it would be impracticable to make the proposed distinction at the Custom House between coarse goods and fine, we believe he had in his possession, when the Tariff Bill was under discussion, letters from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce explaining how the scheme of having some goods free and others liable to duty might be worked. But the alternative scheme, which the Government has adopted, sacrifices a great prospective gain to Indian industry for a small present advantage, and at the same time gives Manchester the right to continue her agitation for the repeal of the protective duties on coarse goods—duties which the Government of India has now formally acknowledged to be quite indefensible.

THE strange mistake said to have been discovered in the report made by the scrutineers upon the result of the voting which took place a fortnight ago at the meeting of the Bench of Justices for the election of sixteen members of the Corporation has caused a good deal of conversation throughout the community, and the principal question everybody is asking everybody else appears to be, what is to be done? Will Government declare the previous election null and void? As the names of the gentlemen said to have been properly elected to the Corporation have been published in the *Government Gazette*, it is very generally doubted whether anything can now be done in the matter. Inasmuch as at the previous meeting, two years ago, of the Bench of Justices, the voting papers were destroyed by the scrutineers after they had collated their results, people are wondering how the present mistake has been found out. The secret of the mystery is that two years ago, our indefatigable citizen, Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, was in England directing his attention to the imperial politics of the Empire; whilst this year he has turned his energies towards the smaller politics of Bombay, wherein he bids fair to become once more a brilliant shining light. So far as we can learn, Mr. Nowrojee, in a moment of inspiration, came to the conclusion that something must be wrong about the scrutiny of the voting papers when his friend Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy had not apparently been elected. He therefore proceeded to the gentleman who had presided at the meeting of the Bench of Justices, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, and asked him for the voting papers. Mr. Dossabhoy does not seem to have considered whether he had any right to give up the voting papers to Mr. Nowrojee; at all events, he delivered them up, doubtless in fear and trembling. Nor was he without reason for his alarm; for after three days' work, Mr. Nowrojee, assisted by clerks belonging to Sir Mungulda Nathoobhoy, we believe, or to the Bombay Association (it is not easy now-a-days to say where the one begins and the other ends), made the formidable discovery that a serious error had been committed by the scrutineers. This error proves what Mr. Nowrojee had evidently suspected from the beginning, that Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy must have been elected, for it showed, or seemed to show, that Mr. Sorabjee should have been credited with ten more votes than the scrutineers had given him. Mr. Nowrojee at once called a meeting of the scrutineers, and showed as conclusively as chalk is not cheese that it is not Dr. Shantaram Vithul who is the real member of the Corporation but Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy—information that sufficiently astonished the unhappy scrutineers. Errors had been found in the portions of work allotted to several scrutineers, but it would appear that the greatest number of errors had taken place in the work that had been divided between Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Rughoonath Narayen. Mr. Dossabhoy has been asked by Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee to bring the error to the notice of Government, in order that Mr. Sorabjee's name might be substituted for Mr. Shantaram Vithul's in the list of members of the Corporation elected by the Bench of Justices. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee evidently feels reluctant to move in the direction suggested, and for several reasons we cannot blame him. In the first place, his functions as Chairman at the last meeting of the Bench of Justices have ceased—in fact, now that Mr. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate is away from Bombay, there seems to be no [illegible] of Justices at all. In [illegible] Dossabhoy must feel that there [illegible] little good done by re-opening the subject. When the Bench of Justices appointed scrutineers, they were quite prepared to accept the report of these gentlemen as correct, and certainly they did not imagine that Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee or anybody else was going to examine the voting-papers and make discoveries some days after the whole subject had been settled and Government had formally declared the names of the gentlemen elected by the Bench of Justices. If Mr. Nowrojee's proceeding were to be imitated there might be no end to the discovery or fancied discovery of errors in the voting papers; and if Government were to act upon such discoveries, in the course of time we would perhaps be startled to find the Bench of Justices represented in the Corporation by gentlemen quite different from those we had fancied were duly elected a few weeks ago. Moreover, before Government can declare Mr. Sorabjee to have been one of the gentlemen elected by the Bench of Justices, it must be convinced upon a very important point. It must be shown to its satisfaction that the voting papers are now precisely in the same position, as regards erasures and additions, as they were when they were handed over to the care of Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee and his clerks by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee. Of course, we do not believe for a second that Mr. Nowrojee would countenance tampering of any description with the voting papers, but still even he will admit that it would be an absolutely necessary formality to satisfy Government on the point we have just alluded to, before Government could be expected to alter the report which Mr. Macdonald and his brother scrutineers have already declared to be correct. As to the remark in a paragraph in yesterday's issue that the errors said to have been discovered by Mr. Nowrojee were chiefly found in the papers examined by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, it is only fair to Mr. Nanabhoy to repeat that there is no unmistakable proof yet of any errors having been committed by the scrutineers.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 13TH AUGUST.

ALEXANDER COLLIE has bolted, leaving his too confiding sureties in the lurch, and these gentlemen, Mr. Josiah Radcliffe, and Mr. William Frederick Wigg, have to pay the full amount of their recognisances, £2,000 each. This unpleasant result of the preliminary proceedings was made known on Monday when the adjourned hearing of the charge against Alexander and William Collie came on. In my last letter I called attention to one or two very damning points that were revealed in the examination of one of the witnesses, which completely changed the aspect of the case, indicating that Collie had gone much beyond the uttering of ordinary accommodation bills. In charity to the accused I suggested possible explanations, on the theory that the Collies were honest men, but so far as Alexander was concerned it appeared I, in common with most City men, took too favourable a view, for he has virtually acknowledged that all—and indeed more than all—alleged against him was true, by absconding from justice, as did Lizardi, the Spaniard, two years ago. The fact seems to be that worse revelations were threatened than any that have yet seen the light. On Monday when it was announced to the Court that Collie had not surrendered to his recognisances, Mr. Serjeant Parry stated that he appeared on behalf of the Union Bank of Scotland to charge him with having obtained £150,000 from that Bank on false pretences, so that other creditors than the London and Westminster Bank evidently believed they had been victimised to a criminal extent, and it is not credible that they would have gone to such extremities unless they had known that they possessed overwhelming evidence. I still think that with the assistance of able counsel, and before a judge of the superior courts and a special jury, Collie would have made a good fight of it, but it is useless to speculate on the chances of an acquittal now since the accused must himself be deemed the man most competent to estimate the odds for or against him, and he has chosen to admit the worst construction on all his acts by fleeing from justice. The immediate consequence is that a reward of £1,000 has been at once offered for his apprehension, the recognisances were estreated, and all proceedings were adjourned for four weeks, the bail of William Collie being enlarged so that he might be liable to appear when he received notice. The general impression, however, is that the case will never be heard of again, in a criminal court at least. Alexander was the real offender, and Sir Henry James stated that it was not proposed to carry on the charge of conspiracy against William Collie, inasmuch as the statements of Alexander Collie were material as evidence to be placed on the depositions, and in his absence many of them would not be evidence against his brother, William. Now, we may feel tolerably sure that the fugitive, having once made up his mind to fly, will take very good care that the officers of justice do not catch him. He is probably by this time in Spain or in Denmark, and there he will remain until the case is dropped and forgotten when, I daresay, he will transfer himself to the Southern States of America where he has a good many friends; and under an assumed name may settle down comfortably as a cotton planter. There are precedents for this. When Lizardi bolted, loud was the outcry against his cowardice and shabbiness in leaving his sureties to pay £5,000 each, and strong were the protestations of these gentlemen that they knew nothing about it. But who troubles himself about Lizardi now? I do not believe Glyns or any other of his creditors ever think of him, and I am quite certain the attempt to track him to his hiding place has long been abandoned. I remember yet another case. In October 1864, or thereabouts, the house of John Gladstone & Co., in Cornhill stopped payment. They were in the New York trade. Old John Gladstone was a highly respectable man, having been about twenty years before a partner in the well-known soft goods house of Cook, Sons and Co., of St. Paul's Churchyard, from which he was understood to have retired with a fortune of £100,000, to commence business in another field. He had three sons; one in partnership with himself; another, Thomas Hall Gladstone, a scientific man of some pretensions, who married the daughter and heiress of Tegg, the publisher; and a third, George, who was in the firm of W. S. Lindsay, an ambitious shipbroker very well known a dozen years ago, when he was M. P. for Sunderland. After the failure of John Gladstone and Co., of Cornhill, John, the son, absconded to avoid the examination at the Bankruptcy Court, and went, as a relative of his told me, to Spain, where he remained snugly *perdu* until the storm blew over. His worthy father stood at his post, and is since dead, and it would puzzle any one to tell whether the son now incurs any danger whatever. In fact I have a strong impression that I saw him only a few weeks ago in Throgmorton Street, walking along with all the freedom of unsullied rather than whitewashed innocence, and only distinguishable by the decoration of a grizzly beard. So will it be ere long with Collie. A man who has played for such stakes as he has done, and whose life has already passed through so many vicissitudes, is equal to any fortune.

It is perhaps just as well that the Bank meetings are over, for the fruitless issue of the prosecution might have made it to go hard with some directors and managers. I am glad to notice a growing disposition to affix blame in a large measure to these persons for the career of the Collies and their dupes. The more closely one scrutinizes the conduct of the London and Westminster Bank, for instance, the more inexcusable and incomprehensible it appears. Collie's liabilities are about two millions sterling, and their good assets are certainly not above a tenth of that sum. The London and Westminster Bank seems to have discounted from beginning to end a million and a half of the bills of Collie and his allied houses, and has actually lost about half a million,—or double the entire assets of the failed firm. The question which forces itself on every one's notice is—What were the London and Westminster Bank people about not to know that Collies were doing a bad business and presenting bills of the kind that every prudent banker is accustomed to avoid? Bankers have ways and means of learning the truth about such matters which the outside public have not, and moreover they have simple modes of getting information if they choose to avail themselves of such. What could be easier than for the London and Westminster Bank to enquire through their agents at Manchester as to the kind of business done by a particular firm that was discounting millions? If Collies were not selling, or shipping, or importing goods to the extent of a twentieth part of the apparent transactions figuring on their bills, the fact could surely have been ascertained. Again, now that the mischief is done, and the money gone, this same Bank is dealing with quite unnecessary strictness with firms against which no ground of suspicion exists. Houses that have never been refused accommodation find themselves denied it, not for any fault in themselves, but because London bankers were particularly careless and foolish six months ago. Money is at present scarcely 2 per cent.; yet, or I might say because, bills are not discounted which generally employ money at this season, and hence several firms are at their wit's end and may have to pull up when there is really no occasion for it. This fit of stringent caution will pass away by degrees, but the present state of matters makes one regret that London bank managers are what they usually are—mere head clerks accustomed to a particular routine, and not high class men of business, combining the shrewdness of experienced bagmen with the foresight of practised statesmanship. There is an agitation getting up to promote what in the slang of the day is called the "higher education" of bank clerks, in other words, a cramming in all the 'ologies. It would be more to the purpose, if bank clerks were mainly chosen for their command of common sense, and capacity to read character at sight. In point of fact the inconvenience which the banks and discount houses are now causing to the community ought to be reversed. It is the public that have a grievance against the banks, for if these had not encouraged Collie by such facilities, a career so full of mischief would have been stopped much sooner than it was.

It was expected that the Board of Trade returns for July would show a great falling off, particularly in cotton goods, owing to the late failures, but the results are not quite so unfavourable as had been anticipated. The total declared value of the exports last month was £20,249,618 against £2,142,062 in July 1874, and £22,957,404 in July 1873. The quantity of cotton yarn exported was 17,750,300lbs. against 18,724,276lbs. in July 1874; and of piece goods of all kinds 314,550,100 yards against 317,605,616 yards in July 1874, and 321,412,067 yards in July 1873. The proportions to Bombay were—cotton yarn, 702,900 lbs. against 852,800 lbs. in July last year; piece goods, 20,724,600 yards against 21,483,900 yards in July 1874. The falling off to Calcutta was greater, but still the diminution in no case shows such a check to shipping operations as the collapse that followed the late failures might have been expected to produce. I observe, however, that the local trade circulars report a contraction of operations in Lancashire generally, and a wholesome diminution of stocks, not from sales but from reduced production: and from this cause they generally look for better and healthier trade ere long. A guarantee for improved trade of a much safer kind is to be found in the progress of the movement for lower wages. The Oldham strike and lock-out, to which I previously referred, is still in force, and it is now proposed to have a similar crisis at Blackburn where the manufacturers seem to have taken courage by the determination which their compeers have displayed further south. The factory workers in this last town have been thrown into a state of great alarm by an intimation that the leading spinners and manufacturers are about to hold a meeting to consider the propriety of either running short time or reducing wages. The factory workers have a special reason for feeling uneasy at this proposal, because they are contributing to the support of their rebellious brethren at Oldham, and of course the smaller their own wages the heavier will the pressure of the levy be on them. On the other hand this is the masters' opportunity, for the ability of the recalcitrants to hold out is entirely a matter of support from the other workers, and as soon as one body succumbs to the inevitable, the other, with reduced means, can be successfully assailed. In fact the position is exactly the converse of what we have so long seen. Hitherto the masters have been attacked and beaten in detail, now it is the turn of the men, and they seem to be well aware of it.

If cheap money could revive trade there would be no other stimulus needed, for it is certainly cheap enough. Yesterday the Bank rate of discount was reduced to 2 per cent. and all that the banks and discount houses now allow on deposits is just 1 per cent. As a matter of course large sums have thus been diverted to the Stock Exchange for employment; Consols rose ⅛ per cent. yesterday, and ⅛ per cent. to-day, and the stronger Government securities are equally in favour. One reason for the abundance of money is the reluctance of the banks to employ it, but there are also causes affecting the supply for the moment which increase the floating balances at present. On Tuesday the India Council paid off railway bonds which had matured to the extent of a million and a quarter sterling, and this large sum was thus transferred from the public deposits at the Bank of England to the open market. Money will not go any lower now, and we shall probably have stagnation until some of it finds its way abroad in the usual way.

The distrust of the banks and of discounters generally is kept active by the mercantile failures that keep dropping in every week. The last of any consequence is that of Shaw and Thomson, a firm in the iron trade, which has done a large business for the last ten years or so. The liabilities are called £250,000, but it is believed that only £100,000 will ultimately rank against the estate, and the assets are supposed to be about £50,000. The cause of the suspension is said to be the late failures and the unprecedented depression in the iron trade. The partners of this house were two pushing young Scotchmen, and one of them, Mr. Shaw, is one of the present Sheriffs for London and Middlesex. Their failure has also brought down the Stockton Rail Mill Company, whose liabilities are about £100,000.

THE STUART HAHNEMANN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your numerous correspondents who treat of the disaster which has befallen the unfortunate ship Stuart Hahnemann appear amongst all their speculations as to cause and effect to lose sight of one reason which, in my belief, has largely contributed towards the loss of that magnificent vessel.

I allude to the natural tendency among ship captains to emulate each other, especially when in charge of very fine ships, in making voyages to and from the same ports, and the consequent determination of some to carry sail even to the verge of danger, through all weathers, day or night, never suffering themselves to sleep, except by day, in order that the ship might be at all times well plied with canvas, their constant thoughts being rivetted on beating their opponent.

This natural feeling is, moreover, not unfrequently fostered by the prospect of a promised substantial reward, from the builder or owner of the ship or both, to the captain of the successful ship.

The unfortunate loss of H. M. S. Captain is in some measure a parallel case. We have the two commanders (each in his peculiar line) skilful and intrepid seamen, each bound to prove the qualities of his ship to the utmost; neither probably having, in his own mind, reason to believe his determination would cause the loss of a single life until it was too late and their ships were driven under water.

Shall we blame such men for a mistaken judgment?

The reports of instability in the Stuart Hahnemann I am not inclined to believe having seen her almost daily for the three months she was in this port, and never once with any list to lead to the belief she was tender. Indeed her dimensions (her breadth 20 feet more than her depth) forbid the idea of her being a ship to require even the 180 tons of ballast she is reported to have taken in. Who will venture to say a ship of that construction can be a tender ship? and will careen over to a squall while yet she has cargo in her bottom? I assert that she cannot be so.

There is no one so competent to judge of the quantity of ballast necessary as a captain who has made a voyage in the ship and knows how she acts under sail. Pilots, from making sail on a ship, are ready enough to find out whether she is stiff or the reverse, but their experience comes too late if the latter be the case, as the ship is then loaded and underweigh. Your correspondent "Q in the Corner" quotes the s. s. Hector which was stopped for being dangerously crank and having a large quantity of coal on deck; she was not overloaded, but had to remedy the defect in her loading by all possible means.

The points I wish to draw attention to are, 1st that the construction of the Stuart Hahnemann, or rather her dimensions, (as I have not seen the ship except afloat) conduce more to safety than those of any other ship, inasmuch as her beam compared with her depth is infinitely greater in proportion than that of other ships.

One might as reasonably expect a plank to float on its edge as that a ship so very much broader than her depth should capsize without some excessive extraneous power being exerted to force her over. That power is brought to bear in more ways than one. The loading of the ship in the first place by which the element of safety in breadth is partly overcome, and gradually so, by the raising the centre of gravity, and in the next place by the extent to which a ship is pressed with sail.

For the benefit of "Ignorant Landsman," the centre of gravity is an ever-changing point (or sort of "jack o' the lanthorn") which leaves no chalk mark to show where he has been or where its line may be said to be. It alters its position accordingly as cargo or weights are added or removed; and although few captains of ships would be able by calculation to point out the centre of gravity, I may call all men who have charge of ships competent to deal with the question of stability, and many, from long experience in the same ship, know what they carry voyage after voyage within a hogshead or two of sugar, or a few bales of cotton, if not "within a few pounds," which, as a *façon de parler*, is all very well.

I will now merely add the names and particulars of four ships which were here simultaneously and sailed for Liverpool about the same season within a month or so, viz.—

Ships.	Built at	By	Tons	Sailed.
Berengaria	Glasgow	Barclay	1,318	25th Mar.
Stuart Hahnemann	Dumbarton	MacMillan	1,997	4th April.
Cape Verde	Glasgow	Wingate	1,711	23rd April
Charlotte Croom	Do.	Connell	1,661	5th May

I would ask, is it not probable that the worthy Scots in charge of those fine vessels had many a chat and toast together as to what their ships would do on the homeward voyage? I undertake to say they did both afloat and on shore, or I'll go to sea again and call myself a

WEBFOOT.

Bombay, 31st August.

ALWAYS IN STOCK, Ladies' Dresses and Costumes, as well as Children's Holland and Cloth Suits suitable for the Voyage Home. Separate Catalogue of Layettes, Underlinen and Corsets on application to WATSON AND COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE COWLEY FATHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Archdeacon in the last para. of his letter dated 9th July, in reply to the second petition from the Mazagon memorialists, praying for the removal of the Cowley Fathers from St. Peter's Mazagon, says: "When I hear from him (Rev. R. L. Page) I shall be better able to answer you in full." I shall be glad to be informed, through the columns of your journal, whether the promised answer has yet been received from the Archdeacon, as I scarcely believe that the reply in question would occupy more than a month and a half.

Sept. 1. ONE INTERESTED.

A QUESTION FOR CENTRAL ASIAN STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can any of your readers state whether Russia sent a mission to the Ameer of Cabul in 1858, at the head of which was a General Hanikoff?

I ask this question because in a notice in the *Pioneer* of the death of Nawab Foujdar Khan at Dera Ismail Khan, it is stated that he, while British Agent at Cabul, prevented a meeting between General Hanikoff and the Ameer in 1858. India then was in the throes of the Mutiny, and any Russian mission to Cabul could hardly be, at that period, regarded without much suspicion by England.

VINDEX.

THE VACCINATION DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to Dr. Pinkerton's letter in your issue of this morning, I beg to state that as Mr. D. McL. Slater has so ably taken up the matter of delinquences of the Vaccination Department, I shall not for the present trouble him with any further comments on the subject, as when I first wrote I did not expect that the correspondence would have gone so far, my object in the second letter being chiefly to convince yourself and Dr. Pinkerton that what I had stated was the *truth*. I will, however, await the Government Resolution on Dr. Pinkerton's report; and, if necessary, I shall then come forward to prove the *bukshish* question.

I may also mention that my child was not vaccinated in the house, but at the hospital, and the man called to enquire how the lymph had taken when he demanded his *bukshish* or I should certainly have remunerated him.—Yours, &c.,

September 1. E. J. W.

** We think that "E. J. W." ought to assist Dr. Pinkerton in amending the faults of the Vaccination Department, if there really be any.—ED. *B. G.*

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, 30TH AUGUST.

OF course like all other correspondents at this stage of the season I commence my letter by giving a bit of news about the weather and its prospects. We have had more than the average fall of rain, and through its incessant pourings most of the cotton crop in the districts has been damaged this year, and fears are entertained of the coming season not being a favourable one.

Mr. Moylan, the mistaken terror of all the owners of the gins and factories, has been amongst us for the last few days and is very busily engaged in examining carefully the boilers of all the factories here. I believe, with the exception of some, whose boiler pressures are reduced notwithstanding their imaginary suppositions of their being capable of carrying a higher pressure, every one here is quite satisfied with him in regard to the way in which he carried out his inspection. I would recommend Sir Mahadva Rao to introduce the inspection into the Baroda territories.

The Broach Municipality under its present staff and *regime* seems at last to be bent upon doing something,—if something it can be called,—in the making and metalling of a couple of public roads. The roads of Broach are actually a disgrace. To see a large commercial rising town like Broach, one universal mass of puddle from one end to another in the monsoon, is much to be lamented. I am really sorry to say that nothing can be expected in the shape of reform unless more than half of the natives who have lately joined the Municipal Corporation with the title of municipal commissioners are changed. If truth be spoken, which is always unpalatable, they are next to useless. They have no public spirit, no sort of education, and still more objectionable, they very seldom attend the meetings, preferring their private to the public business. In fact they are only a stumbling block in the way of the Municipality, as the Act strictly forbids the carrying out of any resolution until a sufficient number of commissioners are present. I would also hint at the advisability and justice of hereafter giving publicity to the proceedings and resolutions of primary importance that may take place, and thus give the rate-payers an opportunity of glancing over the working of the Municipality.

Poor witnesses such as Bheels and coolies who are brought many a time into the courts, and who have to maintain themselves by the sweat of their brow, are obliged daily to dance attendance at the court, whence they return at about half past five in the evening, when they are obliged to live on the charity of some benevolent hearts, or go to bed supperless. I believe under such hard circumstances, it would be better to allow them "batta" daily as long as their case lasts.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, 30TH AUGUST.

OUR resident English sportsmen here have, by their combined and praiseworthy efforts to enliven a dull place, succeeded in breaking the monotony of every-day life. Saturday, the 28th instant, was the fifth and last day of the Kattywar races. The third race—a contest between four very good horses—was a most exciting one. Mr. Dickeson's "Gaffer Grey" satisfied every intelligent spectator that he is the horse for a long distance.

The remains of Lt.-Colonel Gordon were brought in from Dwarka, and interred this morning with the usual military honours in the graveyard here. In the absence of a clergyman the funeral service was read by a respected officer, in the presence of thirteen of the deceased officer's comrades and acquaintances.

We are sadly in want of rain. Jupiter Pluvius is inexorably cruel. Commercial men who are in the habit of "seeing and closely inspecting everything" have again and again told the Bombay Government, through the medium of the Press, that water in India is more valuable than gold, and that an enlightened Government ought to make and persuade every landlord in India to make large tanks and wells for the storage of the life-preserving element.

The Shrawuks are very unhappy; the second appeal to Mr. J. B. Peile, the Political Agent, runs as follows:—

"We hasten to send you for favourable consideration two telegrams which will speak for themselves. It is not necessary, Sir, for us to suggest to, or tell a political officer of your ability and experience, what arrangements you should make to protect our property. We are subjects of the British Government. As such we need your protection *in time*. We hope we may be pardoned for saying that our peace of mind will be restored when you place our property under the protection of British police. We are prepared to meet expenses. We were not satisfied with the information contained in our first telegram, but the second telegram confirms the same and has increased our alarm."

The second telegram is as follows:—"This is true information. Palitana durbar has taken possession of three gates. Keys and new locks used on Hill. Worshippers prohibited to leave Dolakadee. Big inscription of Adinath scratched. Parsee Karbaree."

From the concluding portion of the telegram it appears that a stereotyped Dadabhai Nowrojee has found his way to Shutroonjye to achieve wonders. A large portion of Queen Victoria's loyal subjects in these parts and scattered about India are Jains, and the Hill under dispute is the most sacred out of several to which they resort. It must be remembered that they have contrived to keep it in their possession from time immemorial, and that they had possession of it on the accession of British rule. I am sure, I am not treading on forbidden official ground, when I say that Sir Philip Wodehouse would, under the circumstances of the case, be justified in directing the political agent to depute a European officer *immediately* to Shutroonjye, to see that no spoliation of property takes place, and that the Thakore of Palitana is not permitted, while he is at variance with the Shrawuks, to have jurisdiction over the Queen's subjects. The old proverb says "a stitch in time saves nine." The position of the Shrawuks is a pitiable one. They require, at a critical juncture, all the timely and valuable assistance that a good and powerful Government can give them. I have reason to believe that telegrams are being sent to every part of India, where the Jains reside, and that some of the representatives of this important community have asked their influential friends at Calcutta to see the Viceroy, if practicable, and state the true position of the unfortunate Shrawuks.

THE PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND.

THE following sums have up to this date been paid into the New Bank of Bombay on account of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales Reception Fund:—

	Rs.
H H Aga Khan	2,000
Rughoonath Narayen Khote, Esq.	250
Luckmidas Khimjee, Esq	400
Pallonjee Dhunjeebhoy Powalla and Sons	125
E D Sassoon, Esq	500
C Banks, Esq	50
A C Gumpert, Esq	50
Dhirajlall Mathooradas, Esq	200
Joomabhoy Laljee, Esq	200
Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, Esq	300
	Rs. 4,075
Amount previously acknowledged	,, 21,316
	Rs. 25,391

THE New Regulation Military Waterproof Overcoat together with Regimental Buttons (extra), can be obtained at WATSON AND COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE APPROACHING VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, 1st Sept.

The Serapis, has been ordered to be ready for the Prince of Wales' embarkation from Venice on the 16th October.

His Royal Highness proceeds thence to Athens and Suez, and will probably arrive in Bombay on the 9th November.

THE KHOKAND INSURRECTION.

St. PETERSBURG, 1st Sept.

General Kaufmann has telegraphed to the effect that the attack of the Khokan insurgents on Chodient (?) and the district of Kuranim has been repulsed, and that the insurgents vainly tried to incite the inhabitants to rebellion. He further says that he is now marching to Chodient and intends to proceed thence to Khokand.

THE NEW SERVIAN MINISTRY.

BELGRADE, 1st Sept.

A new Servian Ministry has been formed, the members of which belong to the party aiming at independence.

MOBBING OF A CUSTOMS' ENGINEER IN NORTHERN CHINA.

HONGKONG, 1st Sept.

Intelligence has been received here that Mr. Henderson, Customs' Engineer, has been mobbed at Shang-tung Promontory.

LONDON, 31st August, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quieter.

Fair Dhollera 4¼d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet with little enquiry.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6s. 9d.
8½ lbs. do.	8s.
40's Mule Twist	0s. 11½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	104½
Bar Silver	56¾

Arrival—Gadshill.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 1st Sept., 10-54 A.M.

Mail steamer Pera, from Australia, arrived.

The United States Frigate Tennessee, carrying the Flag of Rear-Admiral Reynolds, sailed from Aden for Bombay on the 28th August.

The new section of the South India Railway to Madura was to be opened to the public yesterday. The time and fare tables have been prepared and are in circulation.

A very deplorable calamity occurred at Simla the other day. A large landslip took place on the road in the interior, and for forty-eight hours the station was without its usual supply of mutton.

It is reported in Calcutta that the King of Burma will not receive Colonel Duncan, the Resident sent by Lord Northbrook. Colonel Duncan has, it is added, telegraphed to Simla for instructions.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, having spent fifteen days out of his own Illaka in the Province of Assam, has had his pay cut by the Accountant-General for being absent from Bengal without leave.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that a rather serious scuffle has taken place between Prussian and Russian frontier guards at Donbrowka, provoked by the Russian soldiers trespassing on Prussian territory. Several persons engaged in the encounter have been wounded.

A Cairo telegram of the 11th Aug. says that despatches from the Governor of the Soudan announce that the King of Abyssinia is assembling troops in order to invade the Egyptian frontier, which is at present insufficiently guarded. The Khedive has sent reinforcements in all haste to the frontier.

In anticipation of the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales to Calcutta, fourteen houses have been, or will be, engaged by the Government, in the neighbourhood of Chowringhee, for the accommodation of the Rajas and Chiefs who will be invited to that city to pay their respects to His Royal Highness.

The Lahore paper, *Indian Public Opinion*, has received a "special" telegram from his correspondent in Bombay, in which the public in those regions are informed that "The Prince of Wales will lay the foundation stone of the Elphinstone Dock at Poona." This information ought to astonish the Poona public, who probably have been thinking hitherto that their inland position beyond the Ghauts prevented them from being bothered by such things as docks.

An incident occurred at the Calcutta Police Court the other day, which ought to convince our legislators of the necessity of interference in regard to the marriage law of the Mahomedans. A Mahomedan being summoned to appear before the Magistrate by his wife, on the ground that he had refused to maintain her, on being arraigned, with great presence of mind, immediately proceeded to divorce his wife, by repeating thrice the word *Tullak*; the result was, that the wife was thenceforth divorced, and that all she was entitled to claim from her husband, if childless, was maintenance for three months, at the end of which time she would cease to be his wife.

The *Gazette de Liege*, with reference to the action of the German Government relative to the ecclesiastics expelled from Prussia who have sought refuge in Belgium, states that the Berlin Cabinet has merely conveyed indirectly to the Belgian Government an intimation that formal complaint would be made if those ecclesiastics took up their residence near the frontier and maintained with their friends in Germany relations which the German Government would consider to be objectionable. The *Gazette de Liege* adds that, before receiving this intimation, the Belgian Government had informed persons possessing influence with the expelled ecclesiastics that the latter must abstain from any demonstrations likely to give rise to complaint, which counsel they appear to have followed.

The Calcutta *Daily News* says that it was rumoured at Simla, not many days ago, that Dr. Cunningham had submitted a report to the Government of India in the Home Department on the subject of Simla sanitation, in which he strongly urged the abandonment of the station for three years as the only means of rendering it healthy in the future, and preserving its character as a sanitarium. In connection with this subject the same paper states that returns have been called for by Government as to the total number of persons, of all classes and grades, who accompany each of the Secretariat Departments annually to Simla. This is apparently being done with the object of reducing the establishments at Simla, and so obviating, to some extent, the risk which attends the advent of a large number of people to a station in which the sanitary arrangements are, to say the least, dangerously defective.

The correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* at St. Petersburg says, writing on the 28th July, "the insurrection in the Herzegovina has been received here in a very different way from previous similar movements in the East. Prudence and moderation are now the leading principles of Russian policy with regard to Eastern affairs. To bolster up nothing artificially, and to precipitate nothing violently—such are the predominant ideas of the understanding arrived at by the three Emperors; though it must be admitted that the Russian papers write in a very different tone. Russia is represented by them as the only friend of the Christians in Turkey, while England and Austria are stated to be the only powers that oppose their aspirations. The *Russian World* even goes so far as to propose that Russia, in combination with Germany and France, should arrange to make Bulgaria, Bosnia, and the Herzegovina independent of the Porte on condition that they shall pay a fixed tribute."

The Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 26th August 1875, that more rain is wanted in Bombay, and in Sindh caterpillars and rats are injuring the crops; but prospects are still generally good. In Bengal also more rain is wanted in the Central districts, but the prospects of the main rice crop and of the *rabi* crops are good. The early rice crop has suffered in many districts from the floods, and the yield of indigo is uneven. In Mysore and Coorg and in Nepal also the want of rain is much felt. On the other hand in the North-Western Provinces a break in the rains, which was much wanted, seems to have set in generally. In the Central Provinces also a break is greatly wanted: the autumn crops have suffered from excessive rain, but in the rice districts prospects are good. In Madras, the Punjab (where there has been a break in the rains), Oudh, British Burma (where the floods are subsiding), Assam, Berar, Rajpootana and Central India, prospects are generally satisfactory.

The new number of the *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society's Journal* gives a detailed account of the progress of the Stoliczka Memorial Fund. At the end of last year only Rs. 1,670 had been collected in India. About two months ago the sum was Rs. 1,908. But with the aid of a Committee formed in London, and presided over by General Strachey, the fund has been increased, after deductions on account of printing, &c., to more than Rs. 2,200. For a time the project of erecting a bust seemed impracticable, owing to the absence of variation in the available photographs of Dr. Stoliczka; but the London Committee reported that the well-known sculptor, Mr. T. Butler, was ready to undertake the task, with the aid of the photographs available there. The bust and the pedestal will cost £200, but the Memorial Committee have suspended the issuing of their order until they procure a photograph of the bust which is to be erected, at the cost of the Austrian Government, in the University of Vienna. As a copy of this bust may be had for about £70, the Committee will be all the more able to procure a painting of Dr. Stoliczka, to be placed in the Meeting Room of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. If funds are available, a memorial tablet will also be erected in the late Doctor's birthplace.

The *Englishman*, writing about the observations made by Lord Shaftesbury in the House of Lords with reference to the hours of labour in the Bombay and other cotton mills in India, thinks that neither Lord Shaftesbury nor the Marquis of Salisbury have treated the subject as it deserves. Our contemporary adds:—What we would suggest is that, before the Secretary of State makes any declaration of his intentions in England, the subject may be thoroughly investigated here. An official reference from one Government to another is not enough. An open and a public enquiry, an enquiry in which all parties may be heard, and in which the various conflicting interests may be authoritatively represented, is the first step towards a safe solution of the difficulty. The commission which was some time ago appointed is partial in its operations and local in its enquiries; but it nevertheless indicates the right way of setting about the business. Until its report has been published, and the general sense of the community here obtained upon its conclusions, speeches in Parliament simply tend to raise false issues, and to introduce a most undesirable element into the discussion. The real comparison will lie, not as between the English workman and the Indian workman, or the English daily term of labour and the Indian, but as between Indian operatives engaged in the specific employments complained of, and the general body of the Indian labouring classes.

The following is an extract from the Diary of the British Joint-Commissioner of Ladakh, to 8th August:—The importations of goods into Leh from the south, during the past week, have been considerable, one merchant alone having brought in a caravan he values at about Rs. 25,000. From the north too, a fair amount of merchandise has reached this. Business, especially in Charas, has been very brisk, large quantities of this drug having found a sale during the past few days; it is said indeed that almost the whole of a large stock of Charas, that had gradually accumulated here and for a long time found no market, has now been bought up. One very old and well-known trader here has to my knowledge got quit of a lot that he certainly some time ago never in the least expected to find any purchasers for. The demand for Charas must be very great in the Punjab just now, and there seems every probability of it being fully met. The caravan from Yarkand appears actually to be on the road, and the first merchant is reported to be very near this. The weather lately has been inclement and stormy, heavy rain, strange to say, having again fallen in Ladakh. The traffic of the week has consisted of 102 horse-loads from India via Kulu, 17 from Kashmir, 31 from Turkistan; while 53 have gone out to India, 11 to the Maharaja's territory, and 9 to Yarkand.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 8th August, says:—It seems as if the approach of the dog-days bore some occult relation to the Prussian persecutions in Sleswick. At the same time last year the wholesale ejections of Danish subjects from Sleswick called down upon the Prussians the reproofs of the entire European press; and this year similar persecutions have begun with renewed vigour. Both the Danish clubs in Flensborg have been closed by the police; the leading members have been summoned and cross questioned, and, finally, the editors of the two Danish organs in Sleswick—the *Freia* and the *Dannevirke* (whose chief editor, Mr. Lorenzen, is suffering six months' imprisonment in Magdeburg)—have been sent to prison for six months on account of articles in their papers claiming the execution of Paragraph V. in the Treaty of Prague. Prince Bismarck last year said that the universal outcry in all the European papers against the conduct of the Prussian authorities in Sleswick was "the usual effect of the season of the sour cucumbers," meaning that at this time of the year the correspondents are usually in want of something to write about. The Danish ambassador at Berlin, M. de Quaade, has left Berlin on leave, and it is not impossible that he may be superseded in his arduous and far from agreeable duties. Count Moltke-Hvitfeldt, the Danish ambassador at Paris, has also left on leave.

A case decided by Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court on Tuesday last presents some features of general interest to the mercantile community. On the 16th May 1874, one Runchordas Girdhurlal, a native merchant, sent six chests of opium in a dinghy or cargo boat alongside the P. and O. ship Venetia, for the purpose of being placed on board of her for conveyance from Bombay to China. The dinghy also contained six other chests of opium which had previously been placed in her. The officers of the Venetia were busy at the time, and the opium boat, being fastened to the vessel, was made to wait alongside. There was also an empty boat alongside which ought not to have been there, but which, contrary to the repeated orders of the officers of the Venetia, remained where it was. Meantime, a water boat belonging to the vessel came up alongside and was fastened. A few minutes afterwards, a collision between two of the boats occurred, in consequence of which the opium boat was swamped. The plaintiff's six chests of opium were recovered, but being damaged by salt water, he caused them to be sold by a public auction sale, at which they realised Rs. 3,653; and he thereupon sued the P. and O. Company to recover the difference between this amount and the original value. It was contended for the plaintiff at the hearing of the case that the accident arose from the negligence of the defendant's men. Mr. Justice Bayley, in giving his judgment, which will be found reported in another part of the paper, remarked that the first question that presented itself was, Was the opium boat so overloaded as to show a want of proper care on the part of the plaintiff? No witness in the case had ever seen so many as twelve chests of opium carried in a narrow dinghy like the one in which the plaintiff's chests were carried; and they were badly stowed, ten of the chests being stowed aft and two on the bulwarks—so badly, indeed, that one of the witnesses said that a ton's weight, if improperly loaded, would make her unsafe. His Lordship considered upon the evidence that it was decidedly unsafe to send the boat with such a heavy load with a heavy sea to face at that time of the year; and on this preliminary point, his Lordship decided that the boat was overloaded. It had not been proved that any portion of the water boat touched any portion of the opium boat; and so far as the crew of the former were concerned, the Court thought there was no negligence whatever. The learned Judge failed to see that the plaintiff had proved any negligence on the part of the defendants. On the contrary, there was contributory negligence on his part in sending the boat so overloaded, and also on the part of the men in charge of it in not slacking off when the water boat came up. A decree was therefore given for the defendants, with costs.

Well Assorted.—A marriage occurred the other day at Carnarvon under peculiarly romantic circumstances. The bridegroom was a returned convict, and at the time of the wedding was awaiting his trial at the Assizes for theft. The bride had assisted him in his thieving enterprise, and was also waiting to be tried. On the morning of the wedding the two lovers were escorted by the police to the Roman Catholic Chapel, where they were united together in the bonds of matrimony. Immediately after the ceremony the happy pair took their departure to the Assize Court, where they were arraigned before Lord Coleridge, and convicted of the crime laid to their charge. The bridegroom was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and the bride to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour. A wedding under these circumstances no doubt appears at first sight rather a melancholy affair; but on the other hand, it must be admitted that if a similarity of tastes is the harbinger of a happy union, the imprisoned couple have a better prospect of happiness than many brides and bridegrooms whose weddings are chronicled as "marriages in high life," and who, instead of being shut up in separate buildings immediately after the ceremony, and spared all the trouble and expense of housekeeping, are condemned to dwell together regardless of cost and consequences.—*Observer.*

BOMBAY.

Assaulting a Woman.—Mahomed Ahmed was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 yesterday, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for having assaulted a woman named Tookee.

A Christian charged with Torture.—A man named Phillip Pehen was yesterday charged at the instance of Mr. Smith, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having tortured his bullocks, and having pleaded guilty, was fined Rs. 2.

The Cotton Cheating Case.—The case in which Tricumjee Welljee and others are charged with cheating, was called at the Fort Police Court yesterday, and postponed, without further hearing, until the 8th instant.

Poona Fine Art Exhibition.—The Fine Art Exhibition at Poona will be closed on Monday, the 6th instant. On and after Thursday the charge for admittance will be half price, as the Simla pictures will have been removed.

Stealing Clothes.—For stealing several articles of wearing apparel belonging to Dhunappa Bhunappa, Shaik Esmael Shaik Hoosein was yesterday sent to jail for two months by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, before whom he was charged at the Girgaum Police Court.

Disorderly Women.—Five women were yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, with having been guilty of disorderly conduct on the preceding evening, and having been convicted, Mr. Nana Morojee, before whom the charge was heard, ordered four of them to pay a fine of eight annas each, and the other a fine of Rs. 3.

Parsee v. Parsee.—A Parsee named Rustomjee Dorabjee was yesterday fined Rs. 10, and bound over in the sum of Rs. 45 to keep the peace, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for having assaulted Jamasjee Rustom. The prisoner is a buggy-walla, and is known to the police as an old offender. In default of paying the fine imposed, he was ordered to be sent to jail for twenty days.

Suicide.—An old Hindoo mendicant, who for several days had from sickness and general debility been unable to leave the verandah of the house of one of his caste fellows, where he was permitted to sleep, committed suicide on the 29th ultimo, by cutting his throat with a razor. An inquest was held on the body on the following day when a verdict of suicide was returned.

Combination among Glass Dealers.—We understand that, in consequence of a combination amongst the dealers of glass in Bombay, the Committee appointed to arrange for the illuminations during the visit of the Prince of Wales have telegraphed for several thousands of tumblers from home. These are guaranteed by the manufacturers to arrive in Bombay next month.

Accidental Death.—A woman named Shivee died on the 29th ultimo from tetanus, the result of a fracture of her right leg caused by a beam having fallen on her while engaged in pounding chunam. She was, it appears, working under the floor of the first story of a house in Dhuboo Street, the upper part of which had been pulled down when one of the beams of the flooring gave way and fell on her.

A Collision.—Yesterday afternoon tony No. 4,339 was run into by a prow off Fort George. The accident was observed by the harbour police and tony No. 4,449; and prompt assistance was rendered to the sufferers. The crew of the tony, consisting of two men, were rescued, and the boat itself was saved. Being conveyed alongside the police hulk, the boat was baled out and the men were allowed to proceed in her on their way.

The Tramway.—Some of the cross beams of the main sewer which runs through Abdool Raymon Street gave way on Tuesday, and the road being thus opened close to the tramway lines, the horses have to be detached from the cars, and the latter propelled for a short distance by coolies. We would advise such of our readers as travel by these useful vehicles to avoid passing by this route as much as possible, as the stench is most intolerable

"A Boon Companion."—An information was laid before Mr. Nana Morojee, on the 31st ultimo, by Baldoo Gunput, charging Choomall Pummalall with theft, under the following circumstances. The complainant and the accused were old friends and on such confidential terms that they respectively deposited the sums of Rs. 510 and Rs. 210, in a carpet bag belonging to the complainant. During the complainant's temporary absence from their mutual abode, the accused and the carpet bag disappeared and hence the complaint. His Worship ordered a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the accused as prayed for.

Aggravated Assault.—At 10-30 A. M. yesterday morning, Mr. Nana Morojee, the Third Magistrate of Police, attended at the J. J. Hospital for the purpose of taking the declaration of Fuckroo Adam, whose life is at present in danger from the results of an assault committed on him on Sunday last, by a party of men who were instigated by the injured man's wife Fathoo, who caused him to be assaulted in revenge for his having, about five months ago, bitten her nose off, although he has since undergone five months' hard labour for the same offence. Two of the men have been arrested; the others are yet at large.

The Fund raised by the Parsee Punchayet.—We are requested to correct a statement, made by a local contemporary which is likely to create a misimpression. The fund now being raised by the Parsee Punchayet is not being raised ostensibly for the purpose of paying the costs in the recent "Towers of Silence" suit, for the fact is Mr. Justice Bayley ordered the defendants Coorjee Pragjee and Jacob Jumall, to pay the plaintiff's costs. These subscriptions are intended partly for defraying the miscellaneous expenses connected with the preparation of the case, partly for building a new wall to enclose the lands of the Punchayet adjacent to the Towers of Silence, and partly for the general purposes of guarding the property in future. Upwards of Rs. 25,000 have already been subscribed, and considerable additions are expected. The most prominent subscriptions are:—Mr. Heerjee Hormusjee Setna, Rs. 5,000; Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Rs. 1,500; Mr. Dinsha Manockjee Petit and Sons, Rs. 1,300; Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit and Sons, 1,000; Mr. Dorabjee Cooverjee Dinia, Rs. 700; Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Rs. 500. Parsee ladies have also subscribed to the fund.

A Narrow Escape.—On Monday afternoon last, a number of seaman, evidently in a state of intoxication, were sent by the officers of the Sailors' Home on board the British ship Accrington. One of the men named Charles Patten jumped overboard, and was followed by two others named Rayburn and Coleman, whose intention appeared to be to rescue Patten. There was a heavy sea and a strong ebb tide on at the time. Patten, fortunately, regained the gangway of the ship and seized Rayburn as he was drifting by. The latter, on reaching the ship's ladder, raised an alarm that Coleman was going astern in a helpless state. Patten, regardless of his own life, let go with the intention of rescuing Coleman. Both men were, unfortunately, drifted to a long distance from the Accrington. Some time afterwards, they were observed by the officers of the Assyria (Rubattino Company's,) who, with creditable promptitude, launched a jolly boat with a crew of three Italians for the rescue of the unfortunate men. After considerable difficulty, and at some personal risk in the state of the tide, they had the satisfaction of picking up Patten and Coleman, in a state of complete exhaustion, a long distance seaward. The jolly boat returned to the Assyria, when the men were carried on board in a state of insensibility. They were ministered to by the captain and the medical officer of the vessel, and were restored to life by their praiseworthy exertions. They were taken yesterday morning by Mr. Constable Bennett, of the water police, on board their own vessel, the Accrington. We find that instances of seamen, in a state of intoxication, being sent on board ships in our harbour are not unfrequent, and are led to enquire who is responsible for this state of things?

Colonel F. Roome, 1st Grenadier Regiment, arrived in Poona on Monday last to take up the command of the 1st Regiment N. I. *vice* Colonel Walker, who left for England by the mail steamer on Friday last.—*Deccan Herald.*

Arrest of a Brahmin Thief.—We already noticed the arrest of Venaik Moreshwar, a respectable Brahmin, on the charge of stealing a gold necklace, value Rs. 400, from Krishna Ramchunder, residing in the city of Poona. He has been found guilty by the City Magistrate and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment besides to pay a fine of twenty rupees.—*Id.*

Pigeon Shooting.—The return match between the Royal Artillery and Royal Fusiliers took place on the Gymkhana ground on Tuesday, and resulted in an easy victory for the Royal Fusiliers. Lieut. Pochin shot extremely well. Appended is the score:—

Royal Artillery.	24 Yards.	28 Yards.
Capt. Campbell	1 0 0 1 1	1 0 0 0 1
F. French, Esq	1 0 0 1 1	0 1 1 0 1
W. Kemp, Esq	1 1 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 1
A. Rochfort, Esq	1 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1
Royal Fusiliers.		
Capt. Moore	1 0 1 1 1	0 1 0 1 1
Colonel Cochrane, v. c	0 0 0 1 0	1 1 1 0 1
Capt. Chard	1 1 0 1 1	0 1 0 0 0
N. Pochin, Esq	1 0 1 1 1	1 1 1 0 0

—*Id.*

The Fancy Ball at Kurrachee.—Thanks to a few spirited gentlemen from Hyderabad, the dulness of Kurrachee was enlivened on Wednesday night by a Fancy Dress Ball, in the Frere Hall, and it was a Fancy Dress Ball in every sense of the word, perfectly got up, and arranged in every way. The room presented a most picturesque appearance, and the costumes were elegant and varied, some of them extremely striking. The Alphonsist, on this occasion only, held brotherly convers with the Carlist; the Monk of old and the Parsee Priest of the period—hob-nobbed, whilst the sedate Dr. Syntax, in grave astonishment, looked on. Pompadours reverted to more than a century past, and right well they looked, in their quaint old fashioned garb. But, stay! oh!! Grave mistake! I hope I may be pardoned for their sake, "The Ladies!! well of course they always look well and certainly in Fancy Dress they look charming; it would be unfair to particularize one more than another. The early dawn crossed the sombre night; stately dames of true Andelusian type mingled with Italian and Normandy Peasant Girls. Little Red Riding Hood looked for her Fox, but, alas! he was not to be found; whilst here and there true pictures appeared, such as the illfated Mary of Scots, the Queen of Roses, Pert Kate Hardcastle, &c. &c. A prettier scene has rarely if ever been viewed in FrereHall, thanks to the gallantry of Hyderabad's bachelor's.—*Sindian.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee appointed to consider the best means for giving a fitting reception to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his arrival in Bombay met again yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Commissioner's Office. There were present:—Lieut.-Col. H. F. Hancock, Vice Chairman; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. H. Bayley; The Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay; Captain G. T. Robinson; Lieut. H. Morland; Major P. Walsh; Captain G. F. Henry; Captain W. L. Searle; F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq.; G. A. Barnett, Esq.; Dr. T. Blaney; Cumoo Sulliman, Esq.; H. P. LeMesurier, Esq.; G. W. Terry, Esq.; F. Mathews, Esq.; J. M. Sleater, Esq.; H. E. Jacomb, Esq., R. G. Walton, Esq.; Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Esq.; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.; Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.; Raghoonath Narayen Khote, Esq.; Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, Esq.; Vinayekrow Ramchunder Luximonjee, Esq.; Virjeevundas Madhowdas, Esq.; Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Esq.; and H. W. Barrow, Esq.

A letter had been received from the Hon. Rao Sahib V N Mandlick apologising for non-attendance.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been confirmed, the Chairman read the Government Resolution, dated 24th August, regarding the illumination of public buildings which was published on Monday last.

The Chairman said the next business was to read the reports of the various sub-committees.

The Secretary then read the report of the Decoration Committee which was as follows:—

The Chairman of the Executive Committee for the Reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Sir,—We have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with the Resolution passed at the meeting of the Executive Committee held on the 18th instant, appointing us a Sub-Committee to arrange for the decoration of the native town on the day of H. R. H.'s landing, we have held three meetings, and as the result of our enquiries, beg to recommend the adoption of the following plan:—

The construction of ten ornamental arches between the Money School and the Lall Bagh at Parell, the erection of Venetian masts, temporary balconies, and side decorations in festoons providing for a liberal display of flags and ornamentation.

Mr. Walton's designs are submitted herewith, together with the estimate, which amounts to Rs. 22,510, but we recommend that a grant of Rs. 30,000 be made, to cover all charges. The figures in the estimate have been taken at rather high rates as regards the calico, and it is hoped that this item is susceptible of reduction, but as there may be some incidental expenses, the Sub-Committee consider it best to ask for a grant somewhat outside the actual estimate; at the same time adding that whatever the grant may be, a judicious economy will be exercised in the carrying out of the details.

Four sketches indicating the character of the decorations are appended, together with a rough map, upon which the positions of the ten arches are shown.—We are, &c.,

Henry P. LeMesurier.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Rienzi Walton.
H. Morland.
J. M. Sleater.

August 30.

The plans referred to in the report had been laid on the table.

Captain Henry said he thought the design a most appropriate one.

Mr. Barrow then read the rest of the reports which were as follows:—

ILLUMINATIONS.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee for the Reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Sir,—Having been nominated by your Committee a Sub-Committee to arrange for the illumination of the native town and other parts of the city, we are of opinion after having made careful enquiries, that the most effective way of carrying out the desired object will be the adoption of the scheme we now beg to submit for approval.

We recommend that Mr. Walton's plan of decorative lighting, as set forth in the accompanying estimate, be followed out. It provides for the temporary removal for the lanterns from the gas lamp posts along the line of route to be illuminated by the Committee, the substitution for the lanterns by clusters of globe lamps lit with gas, and the illumination of the stems of the post with oil lamps; for the lighting of the ornamental arches to be erected by the Illumination Committee, and for the illumination of the streets generally, together with special lighting with chandeliers and Chinese lanterns of particular portions of the route, such as the Frere Fountain, Church Gate Street, Elphinstone Circle, and the Arthur Crawford Markets.

In addition to this programme it has been arranged that the streets shall be sub-divided into districts, placed under different members of the Sub-Committee who have undertaken to use their influence with the inhabitants with a view to the more effective lighting of the houses as under:—

Parell to Byculla Bridge.—The Honorary Secretaries.

Byculla Bridge to Pydownee.—Mr. Cummoo Sulliman and the Hon. Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay.

Pydownee to the Money School.—Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, Mr. Vurjeevundas Madhowdas and Mr. Jamsetjee Wadia.

Frere Fountain, Church Gate Street and Elphinstone Circle—Mr. Rienzi Walton.

Bazaar Gate Street [from the Town Barracks] to the Maidan—Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Morarjee Goculdas, Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, and Jamsetjee Wadia.

Arthur Crawford Markets, Victoria Gardens, and Municipal Offices—Mr. Jacomb.

Rampart Row—Mr. P. W. Robertson and Mr. E. M. Fogo.

The estimate forwarded herewith amounts to Rs. 25,399, but we beg to recommend that a grant of Rs. 30,000 be made, as the rates for oil and material has been estimated at rather low rates, and it is very undesirable that the success of the exhibition should be marred at the last moment for want of funds to provide for unforeseen contingencies. Of this sum it is calculated that a considerable proportion will be realized from the sale of lamps, &c., which will of course be available for any other purpose.

As the prices of oil, &c., will continue to advance, we suggest that the Sub-Committee be empowered to make all necessary purchases at once if requisite.—We have, &c.

H. E. Jacomb.
Mahomed Ali Rogay.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

August 30.

FEAST TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee for the Reception of H. R. H. Prince of Wales.

Sir,—The Sub-Committee appointed to arrange for a feast to school children beg to recommend that a grant of Rs 12,000 be made for the purpose.

From enquiries which have been made it is estimated that about 7,000 children may be expected to be present,—namely 2,000 Christians, including Europeans, Eurasians, and Portuguese and Jews, 2,000 native school girls and 1,000 Hindoo, 1,000 Parsee, and 1,000 Mahomedan boys. It is proposed to assemble the children in the oval enclosure within Rotten Row, permission for which has been accorded by the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee, at about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 16th November, and to regale them with refreshment suitable to their different tastes, the entertainment being so timed that they shall leave the ground by six o'clock or before nightfall. The Police Commissioner will be asked to post a strong cordon of Police round the enclosure, the only admission to which should be by tickets, which might be issued to 2,000 European and native ladies and gentlemen. It is not thought necessary to erect tents or other shelter, as the hour at which the children will assemble and the nature of the season will permit of their being accommodated at tables in the open air, but there should be some slight decorations. But arrangements will be made for sheltering those of the children who may arrive there before 4 o'clock or who may require temporary protection.

If the recommendations of the Sub-Committee are approved, the teachers and managers of each school invited will be responsible for the coming and going of their respective children, but where necessary, arrangements will be made, and this involves considerable outlay for the free conveyance of the children, as also for the provision of benches for such of the schools as are unable to send their own.

At the request of the Sub-Committee the following gentlemen have undertaken the task of arranging for the carrying out of the details in connection with the entertainment of the children of the respective communities:—

Dr. Blaney and Mr. Hamilton Maxwell for the Christian and Jewish children; Sir Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Knight, C. S. I., the Hon. Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik and Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote for the Hindoos; Mr. Cassinath Trimbuck Telang to be asked to assist. Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for the Parsee children; Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee and Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee to be asked to assist.

The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay and Mr. Cummoo Sulliman for the Mahomedans.

Annexed is a detailed statement of the estimated expenditure—We have, &c.

S. Shapoorjee.
H. Maxwell.
George F Henry.
George Robinson.
Thomas Blaney.
Vurjeevundas Madhowdas.
Dosabhoy Framjee.
H. E. Jacomb.
Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik.

August 30.

Statement of the Estimated Expenditure.

The cost is estimated at Rs. 12,000—namely, Rs 3,500 for cakes, ice cream, fruit and sweetmeats, Rs. 2,000 for carriage, and Railway fares for say 4,000 children, Rs. 3,000 for decorations, tables, table linen, invitation cards, &c., Rs. 2,000 for line of benches and chairs, coolie and cart hire, &c., Rs. 1,500 for contingencies which will include two sums of Rs. 100 for prize in Guzerathi and Marathi of "Welcome Prince."

ENTERTAINMENT TO SEAMEN.

At a further meeting of the Sub-Committee appointed to arrange for the entertainment of the Seamen of the Fleet, held this day, there were present:—Brigadier-General Phayre, C. B., Chairman, Mr. Jacomb, Captain Henry, Mr. Cummoo Sulliman, Mr. Maxwell, Captain Morland, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Captain Searle, Major Walsh (Honorary Secretary to the Sub-Committee) and Mr. H. W. Barrow, (Assistant Honorary Secretary.)

Read letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley stating that his duties in Court prevented his attendance at the meeting.

The draft Report dated 24th August by Major Walsh, and the minutes thereon having been read, the Sub-Committee proceed to make the following propositions for the consideration of the Executive Committee.

That with regard to the question of a pavilion in which to hold the entertainment, Mr. Cummoo Sulliman has offered to provide one of sufficient dimensions for the accommodation of 2,000 men for the sum of Rs. 750. Also that the ottomans, carpets, tables, &c., required for the accommodation of the European or native visitors would be provided for the sum of about Rs. 400 in addition, with kind assistance from Captain Robinson.

This liberal offer of Mr. Cummoo Sulliman was unanimously accepted, and it was proposed to erect the pavilion within the oval.

It was also agreed to obtain the sanction of the Reception Committee to the issue of invitations to 1,500 seamen and 500 soldiers, and that tenders be invited for providing the following dinner per man, viz.—½ lb. beef, ½ lb. mutton, ½ fowl and ½ lb. ham and condiments; ½ lb. plum pudding, 1 bottle beer, 1 gill of brandy, 1 bottle of sodawater and ice, 2 kinds of vegetables—potatoes and cabbages, ½ lb. loaf bread, 1 oz. cheese, 2 plantains and 1 orange, ½ lb. tobacco and pipes together with crockery, glass, knives, forks, table cloths, cork seizers, &c. and the attendance of 300 servants.

In making this estimate we count upon having the use of the flags and other town decorations which will have been made use of on the occasion of His Royal Highness's arrival.

In conclusion the Sub-Committee consider that a sum of ten thousand rupees will be necessary for the purposes of this entertainment.

R. Phayre, Chairman.

August 31.

THE FAIR.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee for the Reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Sir,—We have the honour to inform you that we recommend the holding of a fair on the Esplanade on Tuesday, the 16th November, and that a grant of Rs. 1,000 be made for the purpose of enabling the Sub-Committee to provide prizes for native games, sports, &c.

It is proposed that the site of the fair should be on the side of the Cruickshank Road, permission for which has been obtained from the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee.

The above day has been selected as the Sub-Committee understand it is the date on which the feast is to be given to the school children.—We have, &c.,

R. Phayre.
Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik.
Dosabhoy Framjee.
J. M. Sleater.
Vundravundas Purshotumdas.
G. W. Terry.
Mahomed Ali Rogay.

August 30.

A memo. was appended by Mr. Terry as follows:—

I think the people of Bombay should be made aware of this fact as soon as possible so that the fair may be properly attended. Would it not be advisable to proclaim it by Dhondee (Marathi) or Dhundero (Guzerathi.)

G. W. Terry.

FIREWORKS.

The Hon'ble Sir Michael Westropp, Knight, Chairman of the Executive Committee for the Reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Sir,—We have the honour to inform you, that as directed by the Resolution of your Committee (Appendix A), we have considered the question of arranging for a display of fireworks, and having due regard to the more important claims, on the funds at your disposal, we have come to the following conclusion which we now beg to submit for the approval of the Executive Committee.

That it will be sufficient to provide for a display at a cost not exceeding Rs. 2,000 which can be given on the night of Wednesday, the 10th November, or on such other evening as may be fixed on, either on the ground fronting the Secretariat, for which the permission of the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee has been obtained, or on some spot on the Flats, adjacent to the native town.

We forward herewith the tenders and estimates we have received, but do not propose acceptance of any of these, being of opinion that if our suggestions are adopted, it should be left to the Sub-Committee in conjunction with the Municipal Commissioner to arrange for the exhibition of an outlay not exceeding the amount above mentioned.—We have, &c.

Henry P. LeMesurier.
Henry Morland.
Rienzi Walton.

August 30.

The Chairman—These are all the reports, and now if you will allow me I will read the report of the Finance Committee which is as follows:—

As arranged at the meeting of the Executive Committee for the Reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on the 18th August, the Finance Committee have the honour to submit the reports of the various Sub-Committees and to recommend that the following amounts be sanctioned on the distinct understanding that no liabilities are to be incurred by any Sub-Committee in excess of sanction, but that the Committees are at liberty to transfer amounts from one sub-head of the estimates to another provided that the total of the estimates is not exceeded.

1.	In the decoration of the native town on the day of H R H's landing	Rs. 22,510
2.	For illumination on H R H.'s birthday	25,400
3.	For feast to school children	12,000
4.	For entertainments to seamen and soldiers	10,000
5.	For a fair on the Esplanade	1,000
	Total	70,910

The Finance Committee recommend that the estimate for an exhibition of fireworks stand over for the present, as the amount provided, Rs. 2,000, appears insufficient for a good display. The Finance Committee have passed these estimates on the understanding that the amount available for celebrating H. R. H.'s visit to Bombay will be at least Rs. 90,000, of which Rs. 42,000 odd has already been promised by private subscribers and Rs. 50,000 will be contributed by the Municipality. They consider the amount provided in each case to be ample for the purpose, and consider that if proper care is exercised that there should be a considerable saving on estimates Nos. 1 and 2 in which no reduction has been made on account of value of materials to be sold when no longer required.

S. Shapoorjee.
G. T. Robinson.
G. A. Barnett.
H. F. Honcock.
Raghunath Narayen.

Sept. 1.

Captain Henry asked if there were any erections to be made in the way of platforms along the road by which the Prince was to go.

Mr. LeMesurier—There are none provided for in the way of decorations, but probably private enterprise will provide for them on an extensive scale.

Captain Henry said it was customary to make stands at home, and probably they would pay themselves.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley said he would like to see a place for native ladies. If the matter were left to private enterprise the stands would probably be like the stands at races at home, and would come down with a run.

Captain Henry said the right to erect them might be farmed out to people under the superintendence of the Municipal Engineer. He would like to see a small sum, more than Rs. 2,000, set aside for fireworks. Possibly they might get a tolerably good display of fireworks for Rs. 5,000. All the decorations would be confined to the people in the vicinity, but the mass of the poorer people would see nothing, as they would not be able to get into the crowd, and a display of fireworks would take their fancy more than anything else. A display of fireworks on the reclaimed ground at Back Bay where they could stand all round for miles appeared to be the thing they would appreciate most.

The Chairman—Or on the Flats.

Captain Henry said anywhere where the great mass could collect to see them. The fireworks would under any circumstances be poorer than what the Prince usually saw, and they would be more for the people than for the Prince.

For instance the people in the mills who would not be able to share in any of the other festivities would be able to see them.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote—I think the day will probably be a public holiday. Here is my friend Mr. Morarjee Goculdas who says he will be very glad to give a holiday, and if he does so probably the others will follow his example. (Hear, hear.)

It was then proposed by Captain Henry, seconded by Mr. Terry and carried unanimously, that a grant of Rs. 5,000 be made to the Sub-Committee for a display of fireworks given on the Flats, or elsewhere, on some night to be hereafter fixed, and that they be requested to arrange accordingly.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy suggested that some resolution should be passed requesting Government to shut up their public offices.

Captain Henry—I think we are quite safe to leave that in the hands of Government.

Mr. Justice Bayley said there was nothing that amused natives so much as games, and he did not see that any provision had been made for races or anything of that kind. He certainly thought a Bheestie race would afford His Highness as much amusement as anything he would see in India. He thought the Gymkhana of which he had the honour to be president would be most happy to give assistance. (Hear, hear.) The place in front of the Secretariat would be very suitable.

It was suggested that the games should take place on the day of the fair.

Captain Robinson said there were a number of poor people in Bombay in the Strangers' Home, Pensioners' Home and Sailors' Home, and he thought a dinner to them on the Prince's birthday would not be out of place.

Dr. Blaney—I think you will find there are such institutions which will bring forward two thousand people.

Captain Henry—Would it be against the rules of the jail to feed the inmates.

Captain Walsh said it was done on similar occasions at home.

Mr. Justice Bayley—But their diet is regulated. You would have to pass a special Act. (laughter.)

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali said that when the subscriptions increased they might meet again, and then there would be more money for such an entertainment. There were a great many of these poor people. His friend Mr. Cummoo Sulliman told him there were about ten thousand.

Captain Henry—Oh, it would be impossible to feed so many. The matter might stand over for another meeting. Would it not be the correct thing for us, after we have decided what is to be done, to report to the General Committee which was formed?

The Chairman—I think so. About this dinner, it is now swelling up to all the poor population.

Captain Henry—Yes, it would be impossible to feed so many.

It was then proposed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, and seconded by Captain Henry, that the recommendations of the Finance Committee, contained in their report, be adopted.

The resolution on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Justice Bayley—How much money does that leave?

The Chairman said that if they received all the subscriptions they would have Rs. 92,000, and they had sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 76,000.

Captain Henry—There were some remarks made that this Committee was giving itself the management of the whole thing and the General Committee was submerged. Would it not be as well to have a meeting of the General Committee and report to them what the arrangements are about a fortnight before the time?

Captain Robinson—Would you not do it at once?

Captain Henry—Our arrangements are not absolutely complete.

It was then proposed by Mr. Justice Bayley, and seconded by Captain Henry, that copies of the proceedings of to-day's meeting be printed and circulated among the members of the General Committee, in order that a meeting thereof be convened, should a majority of the members consider it desirable, and intimate the same to the Honorary Secretaries on or before the 15th instant.

This concluded the business before the meeting, and it was then resolved that the meeting should be adjourned till further notice.

MEMORIAL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE SPEEDY CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAILWAY FROM AHMEDABAD TO AJMERE.

The Bombay Trades Association have drawn up the following memorial to the Marquis of Salisbury, for the speedy construction of the railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere.

Bombay, 28th August.

Major-General M. K. Kennedy, R. E., Secretary to Government, Railway Department, Bombay.

Sir,—Under the instructions of the Committee of the "Bombay Trades' Association," I have the honour to forward herewith original, duplicate, and triplicate of the Memorial signed by twelve hundred and two merchants, traders, and bankers carrying on business in Bombay, addressed to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and praying for the speedy construction of the Railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere, as repeatedly and earnestly recommended by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

The Committee in common with the public fully believed that it was the intention of the Imperial Government to have provided for an early commencement of this line, and saw with great disappointment that in the recently published Forecast of expenditure on Railways and other works for the next five years no mention was made of this important work. In respectfully requesting that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to forward this Memorial, they would draw attention to the fact that the signatures thereto appended represent the bulk of the trading influence, enterprise and wealth of this city outside the Chamber of Commerce that, although originally intended only to proceed from the members of the Association and a few others, it has been readily signed by the leading traders in nearly every branch of local commerce, and could yet have been signed much more numerously had the Committee thought it necessary. The Committee believe that on examination of the signatures His Excellency will feel satisfied that the Memorial represents the universal feeling of the trading community here, and they earnestly and respectfully beg that His Excellency's Government will, in forwarding it to the Marquis of Salisbury, give it the great advantage of their support.—I have, &c.

(Sd.) W. J. Farrow, Secretary,
Bombay Trades' Association.

To the Most Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

The Memorial of the undersigned Traders, being Members of the "Bombay Trades' Association," and others Trading in the City of Bombay.

Humbly Sheweth,—That notwithstanding recent Railway extensions between Bombay and the interior of India, there are still the extensive districts of Rajpootana and the Punjaub which are not in direct Railway communication with the Bombay Presidency, but between which and Bombay a very large trade was formerly carried on; a trade now diverted from its original channels to a remoter commercial centre; that these districts and dependencies, with the rich commercial fields which they offer, are now closed to Bombay traders owing to this absence of Railway communication; and that the Northern States of India generally are placed, by the present Railway arrangements, beyond the circle of Bombay traffic, and made entirely dependent on Calcutta.

2. That your Memorialists understand that the project of a Railway between Ahmedabad and Ajmere is now under Your Lordship's consideration, after having been pressingly recommended by the Government of Bombay.

3. That the proposed line, besides opening up Rajpootana would, by directly connecting the Bombay Railway system with that of the Punjaub and other Northern States, effect a saving of 275 miles between Bombay and Agra, and 350 miles between Bombay and Delhi on the existing route. It would also bring Agra within the circle of Bombay traffic, whilst the carriage of merchandise to and from Delhi and north thereof would doubtless receive a great impetus and find a fresh outlet in Bombay, the distance from Delhi being shorter by 70 miles than that from Delhi to Calcutta.

4. That this proposed line, reopening as it will the old commercial connections of this city, is therefore urgently required, and is calculated to remove much of the hindrance that exists to the development of Bombay trade, and to help to restore it to its former prosperous condition.

5. That your Memorialists are persuaded that after perusing the despatch of the Government of Bombay, No. 3 of 1874, in which they stated,—"it is difficult to overrate the importance to Bombay of connecting Ahmedabad with Agra by rail, as at present the trade of the place is very greatly hampered," Your Lordship will be satisfied of the urgency of the work, and will sympathise with the general anxiety in this Presidency that it should be speedily carried out.

6. Your Memorialists would, therefore, humbly join in the strong representations that have from time to time been addressed to you by the local Chamber of Commerce, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and by other influential bodies, and still more strongly urged by the Government of Bombay, and they trust that the interests of this important city will induce Your Lordship to sanction the proposed line of Railway, and to cause the work to be prosecuted with as great expedition as practicable.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed by fifty-four European and eleven hundred and forty-eight Native Firms.

Bombay, 28th August 1875.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

At the regular fortnightly sitting of the court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey disposed of the following matters:—

RE HEERJEE HUNSRAJ.

The insolvent did not appear on two successive court days to prosecute the petition. It was now called out and dismissed. Mr. B. M. Wagle appeared for an opposing creditor.

RE FAZULLAH CASSUMBHOY.

Mr. Purcell appeared for the insolvent. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,00,869; the good assets to Rs. 5,538; the bad assets to Rs. 450; and the doubtful assets to Rs. 2,700. The court was informed that Mr. Tyabjee, solicitor, who was a creditor, was coming to oppose in person. After waiting some time, the Commissioner discharged the insolvent, against whom there was practically no opposition.

Later in the day, on the application of Mr. P. M. Mehta on behalf of Hurriram Gopaldas and others, opposing creditors, the Commissioner granted a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the case should not be restored to the file.

RE SECUNDER BEBEE.

Mr. Purcell, for an opposing creditor, asked that the petition be dismissed for want of prosecution. There was no appearance for the insolvent, and the petition was dismissed.

RE CANJEE MEGHJEE.

Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Insolvent was ordered by the Commissioner at the last court day to pay the opposing creditor's costs, which had now been paid. The Commissioner granted an interim order for four months.

RE DAVIDAS PURSHOTUMDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Telang, for the insolvents, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. On the 26th June 1865, the insolvents filed a joint petition; and on the 19th September 1865, Messrs. Howard and Marriott, on their behalf, applied to Mr. Justice Anstey, then acting Commissioner in Insolvency, for a month's postponement in order to enable insolvents to effect an amicable settlement with their creditors. Mr. Justice Anstey refused the application, and immediately afterwards dismissed the petition. The present application was granted.

RE ASSARIA POONSEY.

Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, renewd an application for an interim order. Mr. Telang, for an opposing creditor, Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, opposed the application and stated that three at least of the four grounds on which his Lordship refused a similar application on a former occasion, still continued to apply to the insolvent. The Commissioner said three of the former grounds still remained the same in force. Practically this schedule was filed in order to get rid of this one liability to the opposing creditor. The present application was refused.

RE POODLIK NARAYEN.

Mr. Telang, for the insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi* directed to the creditor, Khalakdina Kalfanbhoy, requiring him to show cause why he should not give an inspection of the books of the Oriental Printing Press, in order to enable the insolvent to prepare a proper schedule. The Commissioner granted a rule *nisi* in the alternative, directing the creditor named to show cause why he should not deliver all his books relating to the Oriental Printing Press to the Official Assignee, or why he should not allow an inspection of them to the insolvent.

RE LUKHMIDAS HURRIDA

The insolvent in person applied for an interim order. Mr. Purcell opposed the application on behalf of a creditor. The Commissioner refused the application on the grounds of concealment of property and non-deposit of books with the Official Assignee.

AN ACTION AGAINST THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

RUNCHORDAS GIRDHURLAL v. THE P. AND O. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

At the High Court on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Bayley delivered judgment in this case, which was heard before his Lordship for six days during this and the preceding week. The Advocate-General, with Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Farran and Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, for the defendants.

The plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 4,245 as damages from the defendants under the following circumstances. On the 16th May 1874, he caused six chests of opium to be carried in a cargo boat alongside the P. and O. steamer Venetia, then about to sail from Bombay to China. There were at the time six other chests of opium in the cargo boat, for which a shipping order had been granted by the defendants. On the arrival of the boat alongside the Venetia, the officers refused to take the twelve chests of opium on board and directed the master of the cargo boat to wait; and the boat was therefore made fast alongside the steamer. The Bandora, a tug or water boat, belonging to the defendants, then came up alongside the steamer; and according to the plaintiff's story, was so negligently and unskilfully managed by the defendants' men, that it ran foul of the cargo boat, which was swamped, and the plaintiff's chests of opium were wetted and greatly damaged by the sea water. They were recovered and were after survey sold by a public auction sale for Rs. 3,653. Plaintiff then claimed the difference between this sum and Rs. 7,899, the value of the six chests of opium.

The defendants by their written statement denied that they were guilty as alleged; and stated that the loss and damage were caused by the negligence and improper conduct of the plaintiff.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 4,245 as damages in consequence of what was alleged to have been a collision between a water boat belonging to the defendants and a cargo boat in which the plaintiff had sent six chests of opium to be shipped on board the Venetia on the 16th May 1874. It appeared to his Lordship that one Ballakidas Ramchunder was the real owner of the opium, and that the plaintiff had a special interest in the goods, he having paid the duty on the six chests. The action was one for negligence, the *onus probandi* of which lay on the plaintiff. (States the issues.) Notwithstanding that it was stated by Mr. Latham that there were four different accounts of the accident, one given by the plaintiff and three by the witnesses, his Lordship said he had no difficulty in arriving at a clear conclusion. The first question that presented itself was, was this opium boat so overloaded as to show a want of due care and caution? On this point, the plaintiff relied on the opinion of Mr. Lidbetter and Captain Blackmore. It was necessary to glance at the time of the year and the circumstances under which the opium boat arrived alongside the Venetia. The accident happened on the forenoon of Saturday, the 16th May 1874. It is well known that at the new and full moon it is high water; and the court had it from Mr. Newell, whose evidence was unshaken, that it was high water on the 16th May 1874 at 11-46 A. M. On the 15th May it was the new moon; and Mr. Newell said that on the 16th, there was a good breeze and a strong flood tide about a quarter past 9 A. M. when he left the Venetia. The precise time when the accident happened must be taken to be a quarter past 10 A. M. Now, Mr. Lidbetter and Captain Blackmore were of opinion that a boat of this kind, at that time of the year, would not be unsafe to take twelve chests of opium from the bunder to the Venetia. But Mr. Lidbetter made a mistake as to the gross weight of an opium chest, which detracted considerably from the value to be attached to his evidence. From the evidence of Mr. Hind, custom house officer, it appeared the gross weight of a chest of opium is 250 lbs., whereas Mr. Lidbetter gave it at 168 lbs. outside. At the least there would be a difference of 70 lbs. a chest; and this, with the twelve chests of opium, would make a considerable difference. Then he stated that this boat would have only four to six inches free board—an opinion which was not only highly improbable, but was quite contrary to the weight of the evidence adduced on the other side. No witness had ever seen so many as twelve chests of opium put in a dinghy like the plaintiff's; and Mr. Thomas Counsell, foreman shipwright of the defendants—a very intelligent man—stated that the dinghy was very narrow. This witness was not contradicted at all. Captain Blackmore said the boat would be safe, but he made a statement damaging the worth of his evidence. He said in cross-examination that the usual cargo boat would be 60 candies, and he also said if a cargo boat of this size pressed against a dinghy in a tide-way, she would press her down. His Lordship considered that the weight of the evidence, if not overwhelming, was exceedingly strong to show that it was unsafe to send such a boat with twelve chests of opium on such a day, and with such a sea to face. With the twelve chests she would be unsafe at any time of the year, and very unsafe in May with the heavy sea on. The evidence showed that the breeze increases towards the afternoon; and Mr. Counsell also stated that the dinghy was unsafe. He described her build, and was of opinion that one ton, if improperly loaded, would make her unsafe. As to the stowage, there could be no doubt; ten chests were stowed aft, and two on the bulwarks near the mast. His Lordship thought it would be decidedly unsafe to load such a boat in the manner described, and that she would be rendered crank. Thus, against the opinion of Mr. Lidbetter and Captain Blackmore, there was the evidence of Mr. Riddell, Mr. Hind, Mr. Newell, Mr. Counsell, and Mr. Donoghue, one and all of whom were clearly of opinion that it was unsafe to load a boat like this with such a heavy sea on. On this preliminary point, his Lordship decided that the opium boat was overloaded, and that it was clearly unsafe to send her to the Venetia. As to the cargo boat's position near the Venetia, it was in evidence that she was alongside near the starboard gangway forward. There was alongside the opium boat an empty boat, which the evidence showed ought not to have been there. The quarter-master said in his evidence he frequently told the empty boat to go away; and his Lordship thought it was not too much to say that, if she had not been there, the accident would not have occurred. The witness Wallace said he was looking on for the water boat from the forecastle deck and beckoned to her: and that she clearly did not touch either of the two boats on her way up to the bows of the Venetia. It might be taken as certain that no accident happened for some minutes after the Bandora, the water boat, was fastened to the bows. Wallace further stated that the men in the water boat were waving to the empty boat to make her slack away. (Comments upon the evidence of other witnesses.) His Lordship did not consider that it had been proved at all that any portion of the Bandora touched any portion of the opium boat. Ramjee Anda made a statement which was ludicrously false, to the effect that his boat at the lowest place was a foot or a foot and a half out of water; whereas all the other witnesses swore it was not more than five or six inches. His Lordship considered it was clearly proved that the opium boat was fastened forward to the Venetia, which prevented her sinking when she filled with water. His Lordship entertained no doubt that the statement of the witness Shamjee Runchord, that the water boat came over, struck his boat, and sunk her, was utterly false. The plaint was not filed until December 1874, and his Lordship looked upon the plaintiff's conduct as somewhat suspicious. Looking at all the circumstances; seeing how little trustworthy was the evidence of Mendonca; that Donoghue came on to the scene after the accident; looking at the evidence of the syrang as contrasted with that of Riddell and Wallace; and looking at their superior intelligence and their advantageous position for observation, his Lordship had arrived at the clear conclusion that the account which they gave was substantially the correct one. Their account, to his Lordship's mind, was the most trustworthy in the case. They were men in the service of the P. and O. Company; but his Lordship did not believe men in their position would gratuitously say what they knew to be untrue, or would be guilty of perjury to gain a verdict for their masters. The accident occurred in the manner described by Riddell and Wallace. Mr. Newell said an eddy would be formed by the water boat going across the bows of the empty boat. His Lordship thought this was quite probable, and that the water boat might, owing to such an eddy, have been faced back on the opium boat. The accident was due to the combined action of the eddy and the slight pressure of the opium boat by the empty boat. His Lordship was satisfied that, so far as the water boat and her crew were concerned, there was no negligence whatever. His Lordship failed entirely to see that the plaintiff proved any negligence on the part of the defendants. There was contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff in sending six chests of opium in such a boat with six other chests; and contributory negligence in the men employed on board the opium boat in not slacking off as they might have done when the water boat came up. In his Lordship's opinion, the plaintiff failed entirely to show that the accident was caused, directly or indirectly, by the negligence of the defendants. This suit was evidently brought by the insurers, the Swiss Lloyd's Company, who had insured the chests of opium for Rs. 10,000; and a consultation with the head office had probably caused the delay in the institution of the suit. In the view his Lordship took of the case, it was unnecessary to consider the evidence as to the action of salt water upon opium. His Lordship then recorded his findings, and gave a decree for the defendants with costs.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

OUTRAGE ON BOARD A BRITISH STEAMER.

A despatch to the *New York Herald* gives the following details of an outrage by Spanish authorities on an English mail steamer:—"St. Thomas July 18.—The following statement by an eye-witness will furnish you with the details of an outrage perpetrated by the Spanish authorities at Puerto Rico upon the steamship Eider, belonging to the British Royal Mail Line, in taking off a passenger named Luis Venegas by force, in spite of the protest of the captain. It is reported here that Venegas has been shot. A number of rumours are afloat concerning his offence. The most credible one is that he was an officer in the Spanish army, and held a position of trust. He absconded with the public funds, and the Spanish authorities demanded him on the plea of his being a thief and a deserter. Other reports say he was merely a political offender. He arrived here from Puerto Rico some time since, and subsequently took passage for San Domingo as agent of a mercantile firm. It was while returning hither that his capture took place. The statement which follows is by an acquaintance and friend of the unfortunate man:—Statement of a passenger.—'In consequence of a false report which has been current in Puerto Rico that an expedition to invade that island was in preparation at Puerto Plata, San Domingo, under the leadership of Luperon and Betannces, the people there have been on the *qui vive* for some time past, and the Spanish authorities have taken measures to look after the steamers and passengers which proceed from the latter island. On the arrival of the English Royal Mail steamer Eider at Aquadilla they presented themselves aboard in large numbers, searching for the names of the passengers in transit. The name of Luis Venegas attracted their attention, and after some time they demanded the surrender of the young man as a common thief. This the captain peremptorily denied, and immediately the telegraph was set to work, transmitting an alarm to all ports where we were to touch, and the usual permit to land passengers was refused. In the other minor ports of the island the same thing occurred, alcaldes, citizens, municipal officers and volunteers coming on board, and using the most violent and threatening language. Poor Luis comprehended the situation and the audacity of the Spaniards, and was certain of the result. On arriving at the capital we were visited, as has become the custom, and again a formal demand was made for the surrender of Luis Venegas. The captain refused, whereupon the Spaniards began to make a show of force. The gunboat El Lince took a position in front of the steamer, her decks cleared for action, the crew armed with rifles, and her gun in position. A commissionaire then came on board and reiterated the demand. The captain replied that, voluntarily, he would not surrender Venegas, but, as he was not prepared to resist force, under the circumstances he would surrender the passenger, but not without a protest. According to the regulations of the company it was necessary to disembark all the passengers, in order to make use of the right of protest. The Spaniards, in order to avoid the responsibility, counselled Luis that in order to prevent a conflict he should declare that he had voluntarily given himself up. This he refused to do. It was then urged that he should be given up under the treaty for the rendition of criminals. The captain finally declared that he yielded to force, and protested against the act thus consummated. The commander of the Lince informed us that we were free, and we proceeded on our voyage.'"

Accident to an Elephant.—An unfortunate and unprecedented accident occurred at the Zoological Gardens, in the Regent's Park, on Monday last, to one of the elephants. The female African elephant, being very fidgetty and restless, is usually tethered by a ring round one of her fore feet to the corner of her stall, while the elephant-house is being cleand out in the morning. On the day in question, about half-past 8 a. m., the keepers were alarmed by this elephant calling out suddenly, as if in great pain, and on running to the spot found that she had actually torn off the top of her trunk. It seems that she had thrust the end of her trunk underneath the ring by which her foot was confined, and then by pulling against the ring with her foot, hurt her trunk. This caused her to exert such force in the attempt to withdraw her trunk that the end of this organ was torn off in the effort. For some time after this extraordinary event the elephant was in great pain, and very uneasy. She has now begun to feed again, and seems likely to recover the use of her trunk, as the wound has not inflamed much, and is gradually healing over.—*Times* Augus

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.—August 9.

EAST INDIA REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

On the motion that the House go into Committee on this subject,

Mr. Fawcett said that those who objected to the Indian Budget being shunted to the closing hours of the Session did not object on the score of personal inconvenience, but because a larger question was involved, and that was that such postponement would be regarded as indicating a settled determination on the part of the Government of this country to treat Indian affairs as if they were of less importance than many trifling questions that were discussed in Parliament. Persistence in this course would wound the susceptibilities of the Indian people and scatter the seeds of discontent far and wide. He knew there were some who deprecated interference in the affairs of India on the part of a House the majority of whose members had no special knowledge of Indian politics; and no doubt it was undesirable that the House should be constantly meddling in the details of Indian administration, but it must be remembered we had to deal with things as they are, not as they might be. If we were about to establish ourselves in India for the first time, or to reconstruct the government of India, there would be reason in urging that India ought to be governed in India; but, taking things as they are, it could not be denied that there was a close and necessary connexion between the Government of India and the House of Commons. The Secretary of State for India held a purely political office, and the interests of India might at any moment be sacrificed to the exigencies of English politics through the resignation of the Secretary of State at a time when he was about to render essential service to India. If India was to be presided over by one who held political office, and was not to have in return the benefits of free discussion in this House, she would have all the disadvantages and none of the advantages of Party government. The Secretary of State had to represent the interests of India single-handed in the Cabinet and the Marquis of Salisbury, in the evidence he gave last Session, said that one of the services he had to render to India was to secure to her financial justice, and that in doing so he looked for the sympathy of English public opinion and the support of the House of Commons. At this period of the Session there was no chance of the Indian Budget receiving a full discussion, yet this, he maintained, was required in the interests of England no less than India; for anything which weakned Indian allegiance or injured our Indian trade would be a misfortune felt in every English household. The Marquis of Salisbury last year professed himself unable to repeal the Indian import duties on cotton, because he could not spare the £800,000 needed for that purpose. Now, such a sum as that, he believed, would soon be saved to India—and he should like to see it applied first of all to the reduction of the duties on salt—if the House of Commons were afforded an opportunity of exercising that vigilance over Indian affairs which had been so strongly enjoined by Lord Salisbury himself. Within the last 20 years there had been an increase of something like 100 per cent. or, taking the last few years, 33 per cent. in the home charges; and surely we owed it as a first duty to the Indian people to scrutinize carefully that branch of expenditure. It was true that a Committee was appointed to investigate the subject, and probably no inquiry would have yielded a richer harvest of results, but the members of that Committee were unable to complete their labours in one Session. They unanimously recommended, therefore, that they should be re-appointed; but what did the Government do? They took not the slightest notice of that recommendation, and actually appointed a committee to award compensation to certain officers and thus throw additional charges on the revenue of India. In fact, the Government made use of the House of Commons when Indian money was to be expended, but seldom invoked its assistance when Indian money was to be saved. The Government had been forewarned as to the dissatisfaction which the postponement of the Indian Budget would produce. Several chambers of commerce, especially that of Manchester, had passed strong resolutions on this subject. The Government had also been warned by repeated questions in the House itself. On the 13th of May the hon. member for Lambeth (Sir J. Lawrence) put a question on the subject. The Under-Secretary for India replied that it was the intention of the Government to bring in the Indian Budget much earlier than usual. How had the Government fulfilled this promise? By bringing it in at a later period of the Session than had ever been the case before. On 8th of July the hon. member for Manchester again asked when the Indian Budget would be taken. The Under-Secretary for India said he could not then give a satisfactory reply, but he hoped to be able to name an early day. He added that he was anxious to bring it on because the Budget had been brought on at Calcutta at an unusually early period, and the accounts had been received from India in May. The authorities in India had, in fact, given themselves a great deal of trouble in order to enable the Indian Budget to be brought before the House of Commons in good time, and now they would find that all their labour had been cast contemptuously aside. Later in the Session the hon. member for Kendal again interrogated the Government. The Under-Secretary for India this time replied that he could not name the day, but he hoped to announce the day in good time, so that hon. members might make their arrangements. On the Thursday on which the Prime Minister abandoned the Merchant Shipping Bill he sketched the programme of the business of the Session but did not refer to the Indian Budget. The hon. member for Manchester, again asked when it would be taken. Far from expressing any regret, the Prime Minister replied, "In the progress of the business of the Session I suppose the Indian Budget will be brought forward at some time." Yes, it had been brought forward at some time. It was the fifth order of the day on the 9th of August, and stood after the third reading of the Appropriation Bill. The right hon. member for Birmingham, in his speech on the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, dwelt upon the importance of showing courtesy and kindness to the natives of India. This postponement of the Indian Budget would, however, be interpreted as indicating a settled resolution not to give to Indian affairs the attention they deserved. Much had been said about the disloyalty of the Indian Press, and an officer of experience, referring to the enthusiasm with which a seditious play had been received, said that India was becoming, metaphorically speaking, a hotter place than it ever was before. It might be said that the Indian Budget led to no immediate practical result, but if so why was it ever brought forward? It would be far better to get rid of it altogether than to repeat the course pursued this year. He appealed to the House to show by its vote that it neither sanctioned nor agreed to the proceedings of the Government, and that it regarded the postponement of the Indian Budget to the close of the Session as an act which would neither promote the interests of England nor reflect credit upon that House. (Hear.) The hon. member concluded by moving—

"That this House regrets that the Government have so arranged public business that they have postponed bringing forward the Indian Budget until within a few days of the close of the Session."

Sir Thomas Bazley, in seconding the amendment, expressed his regret at the indifference which prevailed in the House of Commons on the subject of Indian affairs and interests. It was the duty, he considered, of the British Parliament to devote much more time than it did to the consideration and advancement of those interests. While he was not disposed to blame Her Majesty's Government for the course which, in many respects, they had adopted, they were, he thought, open to censure for their procrastination in bringing forward the Indian Budget. It was gratifying to think of the happy termination of the Indian Famine, and he gave the Government praise for having continued in their places the officials whom they found in office when they came into power. The Governor-General had especially rendered eminent services to the Indian Empire at a most trying period. (Hear.) It was gratifying also that no more than four millions sterling had been required to meet the exigencies of the case, but had that sum been expended in public works, particularly irrigation works, the famine might have been to a great extent averted. It would be well that 20 millions sterling were expended annually in railway works and works to secure proper irrigation. If that were so, the produce of rich fields would amply make up for the deficiencies of poorer districts. He hoped the House would mark its disapproval of the delay which had occurred, and thus show to the people of India that there existed a feeling of sympathy for the great interests and welfare of India on the one hand and of our own commerce on the other.

Lord George Hamilton suggested deferentially to hon. gentlemen that if they objected to the Indian Budget being brought forward at so late a period of the Sessions, they would scarcely be consistent in delaying it still longer. (Hear, hear.) If the motion of the hon. member for Hackney were adopted, it might be that he would not be able to bring forward the Indian Budget at all. He did not propose to follow the hon. member through all the charges he had made, because nothing was more inconvenient than that they should get into a general discussion upon the subject of the Indian Budget before the statement introducing the Budget had been made. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member had not been quite fair to the Government. He had spoken of mismanagement, and muddling, and incapacity, but he did not remember that the steady opposition he had offered to all the Government measures had contributed to the delay.

Mr. Fawcett denied that he had spoken against or opposed all the Government measures.

Lord George Hamilton said the hon. member had certainly opposed and spoken against many of the Government measures. All he could say was that the Indian accounts had been, at his request, forwarded at an earlier period than usual, and that he was most anxious to bring forward the Budget before the end of May, but that was rendered impossible by the long discussions which arose before and after Easter on Bills which it was necessary to advance in order to send them to the other House. If no opportunity were afforded which he could make available in June or July, he did not see how the Indian Budget could be brought forward before the end of the Session. The hon. gentleman had criticized the appointment of the Select Committee to which he had referred, but did he remember that he supported the motion for its appointment in 1870, which was carried against the Government of the day? Under these circumstances it was not fair of the hon. member to blame the Government for appointing a committee which he himself had been the chief means of inducing the House of Commons to press for. The hon. member had also blamed the Government for increasing the charges upon the Indian revenues by bringing in a Bill to throw upon them the pension of the auditor; but the fact was that whereas formerly the Secretary of State had power to give the auditor such pension as he thought fit, under the Bill the amount of the pension would be fixed. He trusted that, after the explanation he had given, the hon. member would allow the business of the evening to proceed without further delay. He admitted readily enough that it would be much better if the Indian Budget could be laid before the House earlier in the Session, but owing to the press of public business this Session it had been found impossible to bring it forward at an earlier date. As a proof that the circumstance of the Indian Budget being brought before the House at a late period of the Session was not injurious to either Indian finance or Indian credit, he might mention that although during the last five years the Indian Budget had never been brought forward until the month of August, yet Indian finance and Indian credit had never occupied a more favourable position than they did at present. He should, however, in future do his best to secure an opportunity for bringing forward the Indian Budget at an earlier period of the Session. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. M'Arthur referred to certain statistics which had appeared in *The Times* of this morning relating to the imports and exports of India, and expressed a hope that the subject of Indian Finance would be brought forward at an earlier period of the Session. The hon. member was proceeding to refer to the cost of the Indian Museum in Charles-street, Westminster when

Sir G. Bowyer rose to order, and wished to know whether it was competent to the hon. member to enter upon such a subject at that moment.

The Speaker.—The original question before the House was, that this House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider the financial statement of the Government on the East India Revenue accounts, since which the hon. member for Hackney has moved an amendment with reference to the time when that statement should be made. Although I cannot say that the hon. member for Leicester is out of order in his remarks, I submit that the more convenient course would be to discuss the amendment immediately before the House, and to reserve for the Committee the consideration in detail of the financial statement. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Grant Duff regretted he could not support the motion of the hon. member for Hackney. It would no doubt be more convenient to have the Budget brought forward in the middle of the Session, but that course would be very unpopular with the great majority of hon. members. ("No no," and "Hear, hear.") This opinion had been forced upon him by a great deal of consideration which he had given to the subject. Yielding to pressure the late Government on one occasion tried the experiment of bringing the Budget forward in February. This caused much inconvenience in India and also at the India Office. And what was the result? Not a single person was present in the House who would not have been present if it had been brought forward in August. The amount of special interest on the part of the House in Indian matters was not very great, and the amount of it was fixed. It could not be increased or lessened by the time of the Session at which the Budget was brought forward. (Hear, hear.) That being so, although personally he would like to see a change in this respect in Parliamentary procedure, he thought it was a great pity that year after year so much was said on the subject. It seemed to him not only impolitic, but almost mischievous, for the hon. member, or any person speaking with the authority which a seat in that House gave him ("No, no," and "Hear, hear,") to speak of the postponement of the Indian Budget to the end of the Session as anything like an insult to the people of India. (Cheers.) That, he humbly submitted, was a most unfortunate form of expression. The truth of the matter was simply this. The postponement of the Indian Budget was a mere detail of English Parliamentary proceedings, and he did not believe that any living creature in the Indian Peninsula would ever have attached any importance to it if it had not been for the manner in which the subject had been constantly raised in the House. (Hear, hear.) It would be better to bring it forward in the month of June, but if it could not be conveniently brought forward in June, then let it be brought forward in August. (Hear, hear.)

The House then divided, when there voted,—

For the Amendment	55
Against	90
Majority for going into Committee...	—35

REGIMENTAL EXCHANGES.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

In the course of the debates on the Regimental Exchanges Bill the question whether it would or would not lead to a restoration of the purchase system was frequently and at times warmly discussed. In particular, the practice of "making a purse" to purchase the exchange of a superior officer was specially indicated as one which this bill was likely to revive, unless adequate precautions—and it was questioned whether any precautions could be adequate—were taken against it. If money paymentes for exchanges were again to be permitted, how, it was asked, are we to ensure that the money which passes from one exchanging officer to another will come exclusively from the pocket of the former? Considering that every officer of the same grade as the exchanging officers in both regiments gains a step upward by the transactions, they have a direct interest in promoting it; and what is to prevent the officers in one or both of the regiments clubbing together to raise the money necessary to bring about the exchange? Unless, however, this can be prevented, it is clear that the purchase system would be simply restored under another form, and every one of the subscribing officers would have created for himself one of those "vested interests" in his particular rank in the service of which legislation is in this country so tenderly and, on the whole, so wisely considerate. The reply made by Mr. Disraeli on one occasion, to the effect that no vested interest could be created by a payment which the Government did not acknowledge, was felt to be hardly conclusive. The case of the "over regulation prices" showed that such a vested interest as the Legislature thought it right to recognize might be created by payments which the Government never recognized, and that a claim to compensation might be successfully founded on an irregular practice of which the military authorities denied all official cognizance whatever. It was generally felt and admitted that if the purchase system crept in again in any way it would, sooner or later, have to be bought out again; and attention was therefore wholly directed to the question whether all risk of restoring this system could be avoided. Opinions differed as to the best means of securing this result, and an attempt was made to effect it by means of express legislative enactmen. Mr. Childers's proposal to this effect was, however, negatived by the House, and it was agreed to leave it to the military authorities to frame such regulations as they might think fit, with a view of limiting the payment for exchanges to the two officers immediately concerned in the transaction. A further question arose, however, as to whether these regulations should be drawn up and laid on the table of the House during the progress of the bill, and Mr. Hardy was at one time pressed by Lord Hartington to take this course. He, however, declined to do so, and the measure ultimately became law on the understanding that the regulations protecting it from misapplication should be issued afterwards.

This has now been done, and a day or two ago, conjointly with the Royal warrant giving effect to the Regimental Exchanges Act, a general order was issued by the Commander-in-Chief prescribing the form of declaration which will in future be required to be signed by officers applying for exchange. The receiver of payment will have "solemnly to declare, on his honour as an officer and a gentleman, that the proposed exchange does not originate in any cause affecting his honour or character or professional efficiency;" that "it is his *bona fide* intention to join immediately and do duty with the corps to which he proposes to exchange for at least a period of twelve months;" and he has "further to declare that none of the officers belonging to his present regiment, or to the regiment to which he proposes to exchange," except the other party to the transaction, "have paid, or promised to pay, any money or money's worth to him, or to the best of his knowledge and belief to any person on his behalf or in his interest, directly or indirectly, in consideration of the proposed exchange;" and in conclusion he is required to "promise honourably and unreservedly not to receive or in any manner recognize any such payment on account of such exchange either now or hereafter." From the payer, a declaration will be required, conceived, *mutatis mutandis*, in similar terms, affirming that he himself has received no money or money's worth from the officers of either regiment in consideration of the proposed exchange, nor that to the best of his knowledge and belief have "any of such officers paid any money or money's worth on his behalf or in his interest, directly or indirectly, or in consideration of such exchange," to the receiver "or to any one on his behalf." In point of stringency these declarations would certainly seem to leave nothing to be desired; and, were there nothing in past experience to give a sort of colour to the imputation, the possibility, we imagine, of this declaration being evaded by officers would hardly be suggested. Misgivings on this point were, however, hinted as plainly as propriety would allow, in the course of the debates on the Regimental Exchanges Bill; and they were supported by reference to the case of "over-regulation prices." Declarations, it was urged, of as solemn or nearly as solemn a character had proved quite ineffectual to prevent the payment and acceptance of sums of money in excess of the regulation prices of commissions, and it was argued that they would equally fail to prevent the payment and acceptance of sums of money contributed by the brother officers of those who may be negotiating an exchange. We cannot think, however, that the assumed parallel between the cases holds good. Rather the analogy appears to fall in the one particular in which it was most important that it should satisfy the conditions of comparison. A declaration "upon honour" is a mere form of words unless it is understood that the authority imposing it really holds the honour of the declarator to be bound by his assent to it; and in the matter of over-regulation prices this was notoriously not the case. It was well known that, though the payment of over-regulation prices was not officially sanctioned, it was tacitly recognized and permitted by the military authorities; and under such circumstances the more fitting subject of reprobation was the immorality of the system which imposed fictitious obligations "upon honour" than the conduct of those who assumed and then violated them. There is no ground for arguing from that case to the present. Here the declaration will be known to be no longer a form, but a reality. Those who impose it really intend that it shall be observed, and will accept the officer's undertaking to observe it with that confidence in his honour which is the only sure way of binding it. The lie, if told, will no longer be a white lie, which deceives, and is known to deceive, nobody. The honour of the officer will, in short, be fully and distinctly pledged to the truth of his declaration, and, such being the case, we refuse to believe that it will not be found a perfectly sufficient safeguard against the revival of the practices which the declaration is designed to restrain.

PROTECTION TO NATIVE INDIAN INDUSTRY.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

If the debateon the Indian Budget had not been postponed to so late a date that all spirit had evaporated from it beforehand, the resolution of which Mr. John Cross had given notice ought to have produced a discussion of equal value to English morality and Indian government. The resolution was to the effect that the *ad valorem* duty now levied in India on English cotton goods imported into that country ought to be abandoned as protective. The story of the alleged protection to Indian native industry is remarkable and ethically so instructive that it ought to be set forth in the copy-books in use among the English middle classes. India, once the only country in the world which manufactured cotton cloth, had its hand-looms all but extinguished by the steam-power of Manchester, and of the towns sprungfrom her, and had become one of the most valuable of markets for English cotton. But the men of Lancashire were not satisfied with the legitimate profits of the Indian trade, and they began a wholesale adulteration of the goods intended for India, more particularly by the fraudulent addition of size. Now, a man who merely used cotton as the material for the garment which he wore under his broadcloth would probably in time discover it, if his shirts chiefly consisted of porcelain clay and rice flour. But the natives of India have not only their shirts but their outer clothes of cotton; they are probably not well supplied with umbrellas, and they live in a climate which has its rainy season. Well-informed persons accordingly tell us that of late years an Indian gentleman has occasionally found a great portion of his garments disappear in a shower, just as though one of Lewis Carroll's personages, who was dressed in brown paper, had taken a fancy for walking out without an umbrella in the middle of last month. The results of this experience often repeated appear to have created a great demand for cotton cloth of native manufacture, and in the effort to meet it, as often happens in commercial matters, some wholly unexpected discoveries were made. Two or three energetic Parsees, having imported machinery from England, placed it beyond doubt that certain parts of India are unusually and exceptionally fitted for spinning and weaving by European processes. These countries are in fact a warmer and moister Lancashire, and they are filled with a numerous and laborious population. A very considerable manufacturing industry has accordingly sprung up in a very short time, and there is no question that the cotton interests of England are very seriously threatened.

The moral of this narrative would at first sight appear to be an extremely old one. "Honesty is the best policy." But the manufacturers of Lancashire appear to think that its point is not moral but politico-economical; and they have accordingly induced a Bolton cotton-spinner and a veteran philanthropist to help them out of the scrape into which they have fallen: the first by urging the House of Commons to compel the repeal of the import duty on English cottons, the last by pressing the House of Lords to insist on a Nine Hours Act for Indian operatives. Now, if the account which we have given of the rise of the new industry be in any degree correct, it follows that the duty had nothing whatever to do with its origin, and that nobody can say whether it is appreciably protective or not. It is remarkable, however, that even if it were protective and even if the local cotton industry had risen under its shelter, it would be possible to urge in its favour the one argument which a Protectionist can employ without sophistry. It is assuredly true that protective tariffs have tempted many countries to fritter away their energies and waste their natural wealth; but it is also true that such tariffs have also taught many countries the strength of which they were ignorant. But for the artificial profits which protective duties give, much of the producing power of the world would have remained dormant or sterile. An import duty which taught the natives of India that they could spin and weave cotton by machinery as cheaply and easily as Englishmen in England will have added to the wealth both of India and of the world. Granting, however, that this duty—just reduced, as the telegraph informs us, by the Indian Government—is open to all the objections which a political Economist can direct against it, it is still a question whether the natives of India have any reason to desire its removal. In point of fact, it stands between them and a most odious tax. If it is repealed, the very considerable revenue which it brings in must be replaced somehow, and it can only be replaced by a direct tax on incomes. One method only there is of reaching the hoarded wealth which to a great extent escapes taxation; but every time it has been attempted it has been received with a chorus of execration, and two years since Lord Northbrook abandoned it, amid universal applause from the Indian community and general congratulations from the press and public of this country. What Mr. John Cross and those whom he represents are, in fact, demanding is an Indian income tax; and this happens to be one of the few subjects on which the Indian population has succeed in making its real opinions known. We should like to know what justification there can possibly be for forcing direct taxation upon it, for the sake of removing one particular indirect tax which stands between Lancashire and the market which it has placed in jeopardy by its own dishonesty. Protection may be not an economical but a moral delinquency; it may stand on the same level with those national sins of suttee and infanticide of which gentlemen from India are apt to talk a little too much; but in that case we had better begin with exterpating it in Australia. No doubt there is force enough in the Empire to put down the wretched fiscal system which is stunting the youthful vigour of such a colony as Victoria; and if it is not exerted for that purpose, while it is used to destroy the Indian import duty on cottons which is only incidentally protective, there can be but one view taken of the motives which lead us to strike in one direction and spare in another.

Lord Salisbury, when promising inquiry into the alleged overwork of the operatives in the Indian cotton-mills, expressed some fear that any interference with them would be regarded by the natives of India as a conspiracy of men interested in the Manchester trade to put down the new Indian industry. Conspiracy is a hard word, but the natives of India must be a great deal stupider than we take them to be if they fail to detect the Manchester wolf under the grandmotherly disguise of Lord Shaftesbury. Beyond all question, this sudden sympathy with the dark-skinned Indian working man had its origin in the fear and jealousy aroused in the North of England by a new and dangerous competition in a valuable market. We dare say that it was quite right to direct an inquiry, but it is obvious that it should extend beyond the mere question of the hours of labour. Before the natives of India are deprived of their natural right to work as many hours as they please, it should be ascertained what will be the exact results of the restriction. How far will it affect wages; how far will it tend to put an entire stop to the new industry; and to what sort of position and to what sort of earnings will the operatives be remitted if the mills are closed? Again, before a workman so little understood by us as an Indian is forbidden to remain a given number of hours in a factory, we ought to know what sort of life, if so forbidden, he will be driven to lead at home. Lord Shaftesbury has probably before his mind's eye a distinct picture of the British workman released from labour at four or five o'clock by beneficent legislation. He takes tea with his wife and children; he reads the Bible to them; he walks with them in the fields. Do the natives of India drink tea with their wives and children? Do they read good books to them? Do they take walks in the fields? We ought to be quite sure that they will not be better employed if they are permitted to remain in the cotton mills.

MR. GLADSTONE ON ROME.

(*Times.*)

Under the little of "Rome and the Newest Fashions in Religion," Mr. Gladstone has republished, in a collected form, his tracts on "The Vatican Decrees," "Vaticanism," and "The Speeches of the Pope." In a preface to the volume, he says:—

"The interest attaching to the discussion has led to reprinting the tracts in America and Australia, and to their translation into various languages. I regret, however, to find that, even at a moment when Ultramontanism bitterly complains of suffering restraint in certain countries, it has been thought worth while, where some, I hope untruly, suppose that system possesses an influence over the existing civil authority, to restrain the circulation of these not very formidable works. The gentleman who translated 'The Vatican Decrees' into French apprises me that, on the part of the Government of France, the Duc Decazes has refused to allow the free sale of the translation at the railway bookstalls, on the public highways, and in the kiosks. I hope that no similar restraint will be placed on the circulation of the recent translation into French of Monsignor Nardi's Italian answer to my work."

Upon surveying the immediate field of contest, Mr. Gladstone says he is thankful to record that many noble protests against a portentous mischief have been called forth, it has been shown distinctly that a pretended Article of the Christian Faith—namely, the decree of 1870, on Infallibility—may be denied with impunity in the Roman Church. He takes advantage of the preface to add a few corroborative remarks and statements to those contained in "Vaticanism." He says "the intention of those who rule the ostensible rulers of the Roman Church" to disturb civil society will doubtless be developed in a variety of forms, as circumstances and seasons may serve, but that it is nowhere more conspicuous than in the Law of Marriage. We have had within our own borders a singal example of the shameful outrages on morality and religion commended in the works of Perrone. The following are the leading facts of the case to which he refers:—

"More than 30 years ago, X, a male British subject, was married to Y, in a foreign country, but under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, by the chaplain of the British Legation, in the house and in the presence of the British Minister. Both professed the religion of the English Church. They lived together for more than a quarter of a century, and a family, the issue of the marriage, grew up to maturity. In the later years of this union the husband formed an adulterous connexion with a foreign woman. After a period of much patience on the part of the wife, a separation took place. In a short time he joined the Church of Rome; and, about four years ago, under the authority of certain Roman ecclesiastics, and in an English Roman Catholic chapel, he went through the form of marriage with his partner in guilt. He was subsequently informed by a higher functionary that he must obtain a judgment from Rome. He made application accordingly, and the judgment given was that the original marriage was null, and that the second so-called marriage, so far as appeared (*dummode nullum aliud obstet canonicum impedimentum*), was valid. In the meantime, the injured wife had applied to a Court for the judical establishment of her position. She was duly declared to be the lawful wife, and the bigamous husband admitted that she was such according to British law. Within the jurisdiction of that law, he had taken his paramour to his paternal estate in——shire, and designated and caused her to be addressed there as his lawful wife, to the great scandal of the neighbours, who were well acquainted with the true wife. He likewise entered his spurious offspring, born since the pretended marriage, as legitimate; and a witness of position and character on the spot asserts that the woman received visits, and the most marked and open countenance, at the husband's seat, from Roman Catholic priests and Sisters of Charity."

Mr. Gladstone says he might have added further particulars to these allegations, and that Cardinal Manning best knows whether he can contradict them. He refers to other cases, and adds that even from the South Sea Islands we are informed of the complaint of a Baptist missionary that his married converts are tempted to become Romish proselytes by the promise to give them fresh wives if they then desire it.

To what he had previously written with respect to "the intention of proceeding to blood on the first suitable occasion," Mr. Gladstone thinks it only necessary to add the declaration which Cardinal Manning made at the meeting of the League of Saint Sebastian on the 20th of January 1874.:—

"Now, when the nations of Europe have revolted, and when they have dethroned, as far as man can dethrone, the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and when they have made the usurpation of the Holy City a part of international law—when all this has been done, there is only one solution of the difficulty—a solution I fear impending, and that as the terrible scourge of Continental war: a war which will exceed the horrors of any of the wars of the first Empire. I do not see how this can be averted; and it is my firm conviction that, in spite of all obstacles, the Vicar of Jesus Christ will be put again in his own rightful place."

Mr. Gladstone says the idea of force is not new, but took effect in the French occupation of Rome from 1849, to 1866 and later of Civita Vecchia. At present we have words of a milder tone, but "at the proper time the more outspoken and more sanguinary strain will of course be resumed."

At the close of his preface Mr. Gladstone refers to the statement frequently made that two centuries ago in Maryland the Roman Catholic Church, when power was in its hands, used it for the purpose of toleration. He shows that this boast, repeated by Archbishop Manning with very larg exaggerations, is not supported by the facts.

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A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

NOW READY,
MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

Established 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.
Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, ...6s. 2d. per oz
Ditto, ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 6d. "

FIDDLE PATTERN.

12 Table Spoons	30 ozs. at	6s. 2d.	£9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto	20 "	6s. 2d.	6	3	4
12 Table Forks	30 "	6s. 2d.	9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto	20 "	6s. 2d.	6	3	4
2 Gravy Spoons	10 "	6s. 2d.	3	1	8
1 Soup Ladle	9 "	6s. 2d.	2	15	6
4 Sauce ditto	10 "	6s. 8d.	3	6	8
4 Salt Spoons			1	2	0
12 Tea ditto	10 "	6s. 8d.	3	6	8
1 pair Sugar Tongs			0	15	0
			£45	4	2

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMERS, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for, the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay
Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.
Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

GINGER BRANDY,
As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition,

By "VAUGHAN-JONES;" the finest Cordial and Stomach tonic.

("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles. No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of al Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S."

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES.
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION
Sold by all Gun-makers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS,
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality. 25s.	Finest quality we can produce. 35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality much approved		18s. 6d.
Very superior		21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality		25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots 5s. 6d. and		7s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels 7s. 0d. and		9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers		3s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent post paid, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrement,
- Household Furniture,
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- Fire-arms,
- Agricultural Implements,
- Cutlery,
- Carriages,
- Saddlery and Harness,
- Boots and Shoes,
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- Ales and Beers,
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- Perfumery,
- Books,
- Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messe.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD LONDON.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1834.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT, 6 WILL. IV. c. 54.
Chief Office—1, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E. C.

Directors.
John Farley Leith, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Chairman.
William Norris Nicholson, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
George Henry Brown, Esq. | Osgood Hanbury, Esq.
The Honourable James Byng. | John Jackson, M.D.
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Directors.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq., | Charles Pollock, Esq.,
John Macfarlane, Esq., | and
F. A. Owen, Esq., | W. S. D. Blackhall, Esq.
Agents—Messrs. FORBES & Co.

REPORT TO THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS.

Wednesday, the 12th day of May, 1875.

The Directors have to report that the estimated Surplus Funds beyond the sum of £768,170 19s. 9d. (the total of the several calculated Reserve Funds set apart to meet all present and future liabilities), amount to £265,315 8s. 3d., as against £252,752 18s. 8d., the corresponding figures for the previous year.

The proportion of these Surplus Funds, proposed to be divided in the current year, will allow the holders of all Participating Policies six years in force a Cash Bonus applicable to a Reduction of 50 per cent. in the Year's Premium, from 12th May, 1875, to 10th May, 1876, thus reducing their Premium for the year to One-half the original rate stipulated in the Policy. The present will be the Twelfth Year, continuously, in which the Reduction will have amounted to Fifty per cent.

The Annual Cash Returns, or Reductions per cent. upon the Annual Premiums, English and Indian, have been as follows from the commencement of the Society:—

1834..Nil.	1843..50	1852..45	1861..45	1870..50
1835..Nil.	1844..50	1853..45	1862..45	1871..50
1836..Nil.	1845..50	1854..45	1863..47½	1872..50
1837..Nil.	1846..47	1855..40	1864..50	1873..50
1838..Nil.	1847..40	1856..33⅓	1865..50	1874..50
1839..Nil.	1848..42½	1857..33⅓	1866..50	1875..50
1840..60	1849..42½	1858..33⅓	1867..50	
1841..60	1850..42½	1859..36	1868..50	
1842..60	1851..45	1860..40	1869..50	

The Cash Bonus, apportioned amongst Policyholders at the Meetings held on the second Wednesday in May of each year, is applicable either to the reduction of the next year's Annual Premium or to the addition to the sum originally assured of an annual Bonus, proportionately larger than such reduction, but payable only when the Policy becomes a claim by death. The option exercised by the Policyholder on the first occasion of participation in profits, regulates the method of application of his share of profits at all furture annual divisions.

Under the provisions of the Society's Deed of Settlement, One-fifth of the estimated Surplus Fund of £265,315 8s. 3d., subject to such deductions as the Board may consider desirable, becomes divisible during the current year, 12th May, 1875, to 10th May, 1876. The amount of Surplus Funds proposed to be so appropriated this year is £49,000, being £3,500 more than the last year's division. Three-fourths of this sum of £49,000 are applicable as cash payments to reduction of the Premiums of the Assured for the current year, or to the addition of Reversionary Bonuses to their Policies; and the remaining One-fourth as a Bonus to Proprietors. A sum of £37,030 7s. 1d. would be necessary to admit of a year's Reduction of 50 per cent. in the Premiums on all Policies now entitled to participate; and as the Assured's Three-fourths of £49,000 will provide £36,750, there will be a balance of £280 7s. 1d. to deduct from the Policyholders' "Assurance Fund Suspense Account," which will thereby be decreased to £458 15s. 8d.

The Bonus to Proprietors, as recommended by the Board, will enable a Dividend to be declared of £2 per Share, payable on the 30th June next, in addition to the 10s. per Share for Interest guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement, and due on the 31st December next. The Balance left, after providing for Dividend, will admit of the Proprietors' Suspense Account being further increased from £5,125 to £7,375. The payments of Dividend and Interest are both free from deduction for Income-tax.

The New Policies issued during the year amounted to 204 in number. The amount assured by these Policies was £221,767, producing an Annual Premium of £10,208 19s. 4d. The above amount assured is exclusive of a sum of £2,631 18s. added to Policies by Reversionary Bonuses accepted instead of reduced premiums.

The total number of Policies issued from the date of the establishment of the Society to the close of the year 1874 was—11,323 Policies for £10,134,369 15s. 5d.

The total Amount of Net Premiums, after deduction of a the annual reductions, received from 1834 to 1874, was—£2,884,287 7s. 1d.

When the books were closed for the present Annual Valuation the Assurances in force were—3,327 Policies for £3,266,527 2s. 2d.

Of this total amount of £3,266,527 2s. 2d. of subsisting Assurances, a total sum of £229,477 remains re-assured in other Offices as Surplus risks.

During the past year there have been New Claims under 71 Policies issued on 62 lives, to the amount of £71,696 17s. 8s. The whole amount of these New Claims, after allowing for £19,563 4s. 4d., outstanding claims provided for in full in the present Statement of Liabilities, has been paid in the year.

The Total Amount of Claims paid since the establishment of the Society in the year 1834, has been 2,211 Policies upon 1,737 lives for the sum of £2,142,045 14s. 9d.

JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Chairman.
1, King William Street, London, E.C., May 12, 1875.

[First Schedule.]

REVENUE ACCOUNT of the Universal Life Assurance Society, for the Year ended 31st December, 1874, in England, and 30th November, 1874, in India (including Receipts and Expenditure at Head Office in London, and at the four Branch Offices of the Society in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Ceylon.)

1st Jan. 1874 in England, and 1st Dec. 1873 in India.	£	s.	d
Amount of Funds at the beginning of the year..	971,942	10	10
Premiums (after deduction of Re-assurance Premiums)	121,670	12	6
Consideration for Annuities granted	*Nil.*		
Interest and Dividends	42,613	10	7
Other Receipts:—			
Profit on Annual Valuation	7,837	15	10
	£1,144,904	9	0

31st Dec. 1873 in England, and 30th Nov. in India.	£	s.	d.
Claims under Policies (after deduction of Sums Re-assured)	71,806	17	8
Surrenders	1,599	12	6
Annuities	181	10	0
Commissions at Head and Branch Offices	3,743	3	7
Expenses of Management at Head and Branch Offices	9,757	16	1
Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders	12,250	0	0
Other Payments, viz:—			
Cash Bonus to Policyholders	32,006	16	5
Income Tax	382	16	10
Amount of Funds at the end of the Year, as per Second Schedule	1,012,185	16	8
	£1,144,904	9	9

JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Chairman.
Wm. NORRIS NICHOLSON, Director.
OSGOOD HANBURY, Director.
FREDK. HENDRIKS, Actuary.

[Second Schedule.]

BALANCE SHEET of the Universal Life Assurance Society, on the 31st December, 1874, in England, and, on the 30th November, 1874, in India.

31st Dec. 1874 in England; 30th Nov. in India. Dr. Liabilities.		£	s.	d.
Shareholders' Capital paid up		50,000	0	0
Assurance Fund:—*Including*—				
Calculated present value of Life Policies	£673,941 0 0			
Calculated present value of Annuities	1,398 0 0			
Balance or Surplus Reserve Fund as per Annual Valuation	265,315 8 3			
Making Total Assurance Fund £940,654 8 3		940,654	8	3
Reserve Fund for Reduction of Premiums to 12th May, 1875, allotted at last division of profits, but not yet received by Policyholders at dates of this Account		15,667	5	8
Assurance Fund Suspense Account		739	2	9
Proprietors' Suspense Fund Account		5,125	0	0
Total Funds, as per First Schedule		1,012,185	16	8
Other Sums owing by the Society, viz:—				
Claims admitted, but not paid		19,563	4	4
Proprietors' Dividends unpaid		1,737	7	0
		£1,033,486	8	0

31st Dec. 1874 in England; 30th Nov. in India. Cr. Assets.		£	s.	d.
Mortgages on Property within the United Kingdom		215,865	16	6
Ditto, ditto, out of the United Kingdom		1,837	19	6
Loans on the Society's Policies		18,890	7	9
Investments:—				
In British Government Securities		31,821	6	4
Indian Govt. Securities	£189,529 6 10			
Colonial Govt. Securities	176,706 14 6			
		366,236	1	4
Foreign Government Securities		*Nil.*		
Railway and other debentures		93,560	18	4
Ditto Shares (Preference)		66,850	0	0
Indian Government Guaranteed Railway Stocks		10,975	0	0
House Property (*Freehold Premises in London*)		14,000	0	0
Other Investments, viz.:—				
Mortgages on Town and District Rates		121,123	16	9
Loans on Reversionary Charges		3,950	0	0
Reversionary Interests bought		15,115	0	0
Loans on Personal Security with Life Policies		465	17	8
Temporary Loans on Indian Govt. Securities		33,588	8	4
Agents' Balances		543	11	6
Outstanding Premiums		1,998	5	0
Ditto Interest (*due or accrued*)		12,517	14	2
Cash on Deposit at Bankers		15,643	1	8
Cash in hand and on current account		8,901	5	7
Bills of Exchange and Country Bankers' Drafts		253	17	7
		£1,033,486	8	0

JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Chairman.
Wm. NORRIS NICHOLSON, Director.
OSGOOD HANBURY, Director.
FREDK. HENDRIKS, Actuary.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£ 76,925
Do.	1862	£800,690
Do.	1872	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,802,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said at Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

INSURANCES.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE NEW SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT SECURITY INVESTMENT

THE attention of intending Assurants is requested to the principles upon which the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company (Limited) is founded, for absolutely securing to Policyholders all the benefits derivable from Life Assurance, freed from the defects, difficulties, and dangers which impede it under the ordinary system. Unexampled success has attended the Company since its formation in 1871. Every Policy is indisputable, embarrassing restrictions and conditions being entirely swept away.

"This Company bids fair to achieve results in the amount of business transacted fully equal to the sanguine expectations that were formed of it on its establishment in 1871. By a statement recently issued of its new business for 1874, it is shown that in its third year of existence it exceeded what was done by nearly fifty other offices of from 10 to 70 years' standing; while, as regards the present year, we learn on inquiry that the returns of the home business for the six months just ended show an increase of over 50 per cent. in the number of Policies issued, and of nearly 80 per cent. in the sum assured and premium income. Such evidence of the public appreciation of the advantages offered by the 'Positive' speaks loudly in favour of the new institution. A tontine scheme of assurance has just been set on foot, which, it is expected, will become popular."—*Cosmopolitan.*

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

This Company makes no charge for Medical Examination. The charge that used to be made for Assurances under Rs. 5,000 has been abolished. The Company now pays the Fee on all assurances, so that intending Assurers have only to pay the premium.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICYHOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NETT PREMIUMS.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Bombay business of this Company is now under the direction of the Calcutta Board, but investments of all nett premiums and interest as prescribed by the Trust Deed are made by the Official Trustee of Bombay to credit of the Bombay Life Fund as heretofore, and Mr. Loudon's receipts are filed in the Office for inspection of Policyholders. Claims under Policies will still be paid at Bombay.

Trustee of Bombay Life Fund:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY FOR THE TIME BEING.
Bankers:
AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
Solicitors:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and LEE-WARNER.
Medical Referee:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
4, HORNBY ROW.

Prospectuses and all information regarding the Company may be had on application to

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
Capital Rs. 6,000,000; Revenue Rs. 1,700,000.
Existing Assurances over Rs. 44,935,620.
Invested Funds, exclusive of the Value of sums Reassured Rs. 6,500,000.

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

Authorised Capital—£2,000,000.
Subscribed Capital—£1,798,300.

CHAIRMAN:
Bernard Hall, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. Walton Thomson, Esq.

In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which now AMOUNTS TO £204,048 BEING 63·9 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

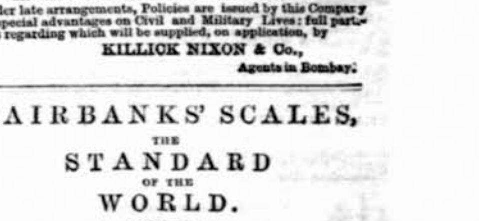
IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

THE COMPANY HAS PAID.
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
THE
STANDARD
OF THE
WORLD.



SCALES
Adapted to the STANDARD of all Nations, and Carefully Packed for Shipping.

EVERY SCALE WARRANTED

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FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co.,
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MANUFACTURERS:
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co.
St. Johnsbury, St.

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The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

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